FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LIST OF PREMIUMS,

AWARDED at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, held at Laurel Hill, on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of Nov'r 1858:

AGRICULTURE.

Lewis Parker, greatest yield of entire crop of corn, 50 acres, 17½ bushels per acre,	$10 00
Lewis Parker, best sample corn,	50
J McMillan, 2d best do.	dip
J M McLauchlin, best sample Peabody corn,	50
A McNeill, best sample Rice,	50
Miss C McLauchlin, best wheat,	50
Dr A Patterson, best potatoes,	50
D McKinnon, 2d best do.	dip
W McFarland, best sugar cane,	dip

Other samples corn, very fine and worthy of special notice, particularly that of P R McRae. Also, some fine samples of sweet potatoes entitled to particular notice, viz: Master Frank McNeill and Mrs W Buchanan. Also, a basket of very fine ones, of assorted varieties, raised by J C McEachen.

Committee.—J P Leak, C Malloy, S J Gibson.

HORSES & MULES.

S J Tatum, best stallion over 4 years old,	$2
Dr A D McLean, best do., under 4 years,	1
R W McAra, best colt, under 1 yr old	1
S J Tatum, best match horses,	2
J C Graham, best harness horse,	1
A N Fairley, best brood mare,	1
[illegible] Fletcher, best filly,	1
[illegible] Gibson, best pair mules,	2
D K Monroe, best single mule,	1

Committee.—D K Monroe, R Fletcher, D M McLaurin.

POULTRY.

J Shortridge, best Brahma chickens,	50
S J Gibson, best Shanghai do.	50
Miss F C McLean, best pair turkeys,	50
Mrs Dr Patterson, best pair ducks,	50

Committee.—D Middleton, D Johnson.

HOGS.

James McEachern, best sow and pigs,	$1
John McKay, best lot pigs 3 mos old,	1
M McIntosh, 2d best do. do.	dip

Committee.—Stafford Gibson, J H McLean, R N Fairley.

PAINTING.

Miss E A McLauchlin, best Grecian painting,	50
" Do. leather frame do.	50
Mrs C W Johnson, best water colors do.	50
Miss S McL Livingston, moss landscape do.	50

Committee.—J B Buchanan, W McIntosh, Miss S A Patterson, Miss N Monroe, Miss S G McLean, Miss C McK McNeill.

FLOWERS.

Miss A B McLean, best basket flowers,	25
" Henrietta McMillan, best boquet flowers,	25
" A M McIntosh, 2d best do.	dip

Committee.—J McDuffie, L McNeill, Miss A B McLean, Miss J M McNair, Miss C A McMillan, Miss Jennett Stewart, Miss C Blue.

SALT PROVISIONS.

Josh McMillan, best bacon ham,	50
Mrs Dr Patterson, best dried beef,	50

Committee.—Peter McRae, M McNeill, L W McLaurin.

DAIRY.

Mrs A McLauchlin, best butter,	50
Mrs J McNeill, 2d best do.	dip
" C McKay, best cheese,	50

Committee.—J McNeill, Esq., Mrs Dr Patterson, Mrs W Buchanan, Mrs M McPherson.

FARMING UTENSILS.

John Johnson, best plough,	$1
D W Livingston, best rake,	50

Committee.—Jas Lytch, M McIntosh, J Stalker.

MILL FABRICS.

J Shortridge, best specimen kerseys,	1
Do. " " linseys,	75

Committee.—D McLaurin, M McNair, A Johnson.

HORTICULTURE.

Mrs M McPherson, best cabbage,	50
Rev J P McPherson, ruta-baga,	50
Mrs M Livingston, best turnips,	50
Lauchlin McNeill, 2d best do.	dip
Dr D Shaw, best beets,	50
Mrs M McPherson, 2d best do.	dip
D M McKinnon, best radishes,	50
Rev J P McPherson, best squashes,	50
Dr A Patterson, best vegetable potato,	50
Mrs M McPherson, best red pepper,	50
E P McPherson, best pop corn,	50
Dr D Shaw, best cayenne pepper,	50
Athenas McNeill, best white peas,	50
Dr D Shaw, best Coleworts,	50
Mrs M McPherson 2d best do.,	dip
Pinket Leak, best pie melon,	50
J W Leak, best pear,	50
Master Arch'd McLauchlin, best apples,	50
Mrs C W Johnson, 2d best do.,	dip

Committee.—Dr D Shaw, J McKay.

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.

Mrs J H McLean, best cantelope preserves,	50
" Dr Malloy, best citron do.	50
" Dr Patterson, best peach do.	50
" Dr Malloy, 2d best do. do.	50
" Do. best strawberry do.	50
" Do. best siberian crab do.	50
" Do. best tomatoe do.	50
" Do. best apple jelly do.	50
" Do. best blackberry do.	50
" Do. best scuppernong do.	50
" Dr Patterson, best pear do.	50
" Do. best quince do.	50
" Do. best fresh peaches,	50
" Do. " pears,	50
" Do. " tomatoes,	50
" Do. best tomato pickles,	50
" Do. best pepper do.	50
" Do. best kiln-dried pears,	50
" Do. " peaches,	50
" Do. " apples,	dip
" M McPherson, " pears,	dip
" J H McLean, " apples,	50
" M McPherson, best sweet pickled peaches,	50
" W Buchanan, honey in the comb,	50
D W Livingston, syrup of Chinese cane,	50
Mrs M Livington, tomato cat-up,	50
Joseph McMillan, best vinegar,	50
Miss C McMillan, best light rolls,	50
Mrs Dr Patterson, best sugar biscuit,	50
" J H McLean, do. do.	dip
Miss C McMillan, best corn bread,	50
Mrs Dr Patterson, best ginger do.	50
" D C McIntyre, best pound cake,	50
" Dr Patterson, do.	dip
" Do. best apple pie,	50
" J H McLean, best peach do.	50
" Dr Patterson best baked custard,	50
" Do. best potatoe do.	50
" Dr Malloy, best sweet wafers,	50
" Do. best jelly cake,	50
" Do. " custard,	50
" E Gilchrist, best boiled bacon ham,	50
" J H McLean, best baked turkey,	50
J McMillan, best Cider,	50
Do. best Wine,	50
Do. do. Souppernong,	50
Do. best brandy,	50

Committee.—D C McIntyre, Mrs Dr Malloy, Miss Sarah Livingston, Mrs Dr A Malloy, Miss J A McLauchlin, J W Leak, J McMillan.

FANCY NEEDLE WORK.

Mrs A Graham, embroidered collar,	50
Miss S A Patterson, tape do.	50
Miss K E Lilly, child's dress,	50
Miss E A Livingston, child's apron,	50
" S G McLean, under-sleeves,	50
" J E McLauchlin, emb'd pantalettes	50
" S G McLean, do. cravat	50
" M J Gibson emb'd'y for skirt,	dip
Mrs J D Shaw, pin cushion,	50
Miss C Buie, do.	dip
Mrs J D Shaw, emb'd talma	50
Miss M McNair, do. sacque,	dip
Mrs M McPherson, pin cushion	dip
Miss Harriet McMillan, do.	50
" J E McLauchlin, watch-hook patch work	50
Mrs K Hall, silk gloves	50
Miss F C McLean, 2d best crochet gloves	dip
Mrs C W Johnson, 3d do. do.	dip
Miss E Stalker, 4th do do.	dip
" E Calhoon, insertion	dip
" S G McLean, candle mat	50
" J Stewart, jewel-box pin cushion	50
" S M L Livington, basket	50
Mrs Dr Patterson, shirts, machine work,	50
Miss S M L Livingston, do do.	dip
" J E McLauchlin, yarn socks	50
" E Sneed, cotton do.	50
Mrs M Wilkerson, best Knitting Thread,	dip
" J McNeill, " Silk Thread	50
" " 2d " "	dip
Miss A E Livingston, " Crotchet Collar,	dip
" J A McLauchlin, " Wire-grass Hat,	50
" A E Livingston, " Socks,	50
Mrs J McNeill, " Fly Brush,	dip
" C W Johnson, " Bead Purse,	50
Miss Caroline Livingston, Hair Bracelet,	dip
" Euphemia Livingston, Child's Hat,	50

Committee.—O P Luther, L Blue, Miss J E McLauchlin, Mrs J H McLean, Miss A C Shaw.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Miss J McFarland, best jeans	$1
Mrs E McPhatter, 2d best do.	75
" A Monroe, 3d best do.	50
Miss M S Buie, 4th best do.	25
Mrs J H McLean, best linseys	1
Miss S Sneed, 2d best do	75
" Do. best cotton homespun	1
" M S Buie, best vest pattern,	25
" S McFarland, do.	25
" E Stalker, 2d best white counterpane	75
Mrs M McMillan, best do. do.	1
" J H McLean, 3d do. do.	50
" M McPherson, 4th do. do.	25
Miss M McLauchlin, best hearth rug	1
" E Stalker, best bed cover	1
Mrs M McIntosh, 2d do.	75
" Do. 3d do.	50
Miss M Stalker, 4th do.	25
" Ann Stalker, best blanket	50
" C McLauchlin, best sample meal bag	50
" Do. " negro coat	50
" S Sneed, best vest	25
" S McL Livingston, best pants	25

Committee.—Dr Malloy, J Shortridge, Mrs R N Fairley, Miss E Stalker.

QUILTS, LAID WORK.

Miss Sarah McLean, best specimen, premium,	$1
Mrs W Buchanan, 2d " 2d "	75
Dan'l P McKinnon, 3rd " 3d "	50
Miss C McMillan, 4th " 4th "	25

PATCH WORK.

Miss Nancy Monroe, best specimen 1st prem	$1
" U P McNeill, 2d " " 2d "	75
" Mary Monroe, 3rd " " 3d "	50
" F H McNeill, 4th " " 4th "	25
" Ann M McIntosh, 5th " "	dip
" S McL Livingston, best specimen Machine Work, prem.	$1

Committee.—Hugh McArn, E McNair, Angus Blue, Miss J E McLauchlin, Miss A McIntosh, Miss E J Fairley.

MECHANICS.

D W Livingston, best Wheelbarrow, prem	$1
A W Graham, " Lot Painting, "	1
M Morrison, " Rifle Gun, "	1
George, servant of Mrs McMillan, brooms,	25

Committee.—H McCall, M Morrison, J Johnson.

DISCRETIONARY.

Wm Baley, best Tobacco,	25
Dr O P Luther, " Set Artificial Teeth,	$1
J W Pearce, " specimen Penmanship,	25

Committee.—Col A Shaw, James A Patterson, T M Watson.

Master Alex Malloy, best pair White Rabbits,	25
Mrs C W Johnson, " specimens Soap,	25
Miss F A McNeill, " Deer,	25
D McKay, " "	25

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

D P & G M McKinnon, best Four Horse Wagon,	$1
D Coble, a Buggy deserving a premium, but too late.	

Committee.—D McCormac, D W Livingston, R Monroe.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

William McFarland, best single Ox,	$1

Committee.—D White, J P Smith,

TROTTING HORSES.

Dr O P Luther, fastest Trotter, 3 min 40 sec to the mile,	$2
Dr H R Easterling and Dr D Henigan, 2d 4 min. 45 sec.	dip
C S Malloy, fastest Racker, 4 min. 30 sec.	$1

Committee.—W McFarland, J C McLaurin, J C Graham.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MONTPELIER, Nov. 29, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Having a little room, I wish to inform you that I had the pleasure of attending the annual exhibition of the Richmond Agricultural Society. The skill, taste and ingenuity manifested by the many fine articles there exhibited, should convince the most incredulous of the advantage of such association. It is not my purpose to give a synopsis of the whole fair, but only to notice one or two articles which were manufactured from such crude materials that the most of us would have passed them by as worthless, such as Wire Grass, so neatly fitted up into a Hat, as to seem composed of the finest material, and a pair of Hair Bracelets so beautifully netted and twisted together that the beholder, whilst examining them, would imagine that he was in the land of yankeedom. Such ingenuity is worthy of the highest commendation of all lovers of improvement. A VISITOR.

More High prices for Negroes.—At the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of Mrs. Stanfield, in Person county, which took place last Tuesday,

1 man servant, aged 34, brought	$1,100
1 do do	1,380
1 boy (unsound,) aged 18	1,280
1 do (a mere scrub)	510
1 do	1,055
1 Woman and infant,	1,500
1 do	1,295
1 do	1,185
1 Girl aged 14,	1,031
1 small boy	840
1 old man, his head snow white,	600

There were other negroes sold, but we do not recollect the prices.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Fatal Affray.—A correspondent furnishes us the following particulars of an affray at Chapel Hill:

"An affray took place at Chapel Hill on the night of the 22d inst., between a student by the name of Boylan from Raleigh, and another student named Flanner from Wilmington, in which a student by the name of Walsh from Mobile, Ala., interfered to make peace. The lights were extinguished, and Walsh received a stab from Boylan, which is considered fatal. Flanner and a young man by the name of Cole were cut slightly. Liquor was the instigator."

Boylan was not arrested and has left Chapel Hill. It is thought that Walsh may recover.

There was a man by the name of Holder stabbed and killed in Winston, yesterday, by a man named Shultz. Liquor was the cause of the affray.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of a negro in Winston, but he has been respited to afford the Governor time to examine the petition for a pardon.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 1858.

CONGRESS.—The second session of the 35th Congress will commence on Monday next. Many members are already in Washington. The Hon Warren Winslow, Representative from this District, left here on Tuesday last.

We hope to have the President's Message in the Observer of Thursday next, and will, as usual, endeavor to keep our readers advised of every thing of interest that may occur during the session.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We give the Legislature credit for the re-election of Mr. Wiley as State Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Standard credit for advocating his re-election in advance. There is one office thus kept out of the arena of party politics, in which, truly, it has no possible business to be dragged. It is universally admitted that Mr. Wiley has made an active and useful officer. He is familiar with the whole system. By all means let him remain where he is.

From the Wilmington Herald.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in the Fayetteville Observer remarks reflecting on subscribers to Hawks's History of North Carolina, in Fayetteville, Newbern, and those in Wilmington, who refused to take and pay for the books on account of the price. I cannot say how many refused to take them on that account. I have not heard any seriously object to the price, but have heard an almost universal complaint against the manner in which they are put up. The second volume is not only twice as large as the first, but the lettering and ornamental work on them are so different as to give them the appearance of entirely different works, and are a constant source of annoyance to persons possessed of the least particle of taste for symmetry and neatness. The binding greatly detracts from the work; and, for one, I feel the more chafed, because I do not think such a History of any other State in the Union would have been got up in a manner so discreditable. I paid for my copy, but was tempted not to take it after paying for it.

A WILMINGTON SUBSCRIBER.

Our agent, who visited Wilmington, has informed us of no such causes of complaint, the chief of which, annoying as it seems to be to one subscriber, originated in a desire to make the work more acceptable, and that too at some additional cost to the publishers. It has been sometimes suggested that editors of newspapers ought to print a paper adapted to the tastes of each individual of his subscribers, which of course would involve the printing of as many different papers as he has subscribers. So also it might be advisable, if not profitable, to get up a different sort of History for each individual subscriber. We might thus have escaped the imputation of getting up a book "in a manner so discreditable," and have had *all* to agree, (as all save this Wilmington subscriber have agreed, so we learn as well in the public prints as by private letters and verbal assurances,) that its manner of getting up did us great credit.

As to the size of the volumes, that, as has been often explained, has been regulated by the matter found for each of the *four periods* into which the subject naturally divided itself. The 1st volume embraced the period of the first attempts at settlement. The materials here would not make a large volume. For the second period they were ample to make such a volume. But our "Wilmington subscriber" would, it seems, have had us divide that into two small volumes, for the sake of symmetry. If we had done so, no doubt he and others would have complained fully as much as now, and with more reason.

The only material difference in the style of lettering and ornamenting, is in those copies which are bound in cloth. For a work of this standard character it is generally expected that the cloth binding will sooner or later be removed and a more substantial one substituted. Rather than be subjected to "a constant source of annoyance," some persons might prefer to do this sooner, instead of later. But we have taken steps to remove all causes of annoyance in this case, (and in the cases of the three others in Wilmington who took the book as they agreed, but complainingly, as we learn from this writer,) the more especially as they did not repudiate, as others did.

As to the price of the work, we might institute many comparisons, but a single one will suffice. Bancroft's History of the United States has not quite half as much matter in the average of each of its 7 volumes, as is contained in the 2d volume of Hawks's History. Yet the price of Bancroft is very nearly four-fifths the price of Hawks. The two volumes of Hawks contain as much matter as any *three* of Bancroft. Yet the price of the two Hawks is less than the price of *two* of Bancroft. Bancroft has the whole country in which to sell his work. We only the State of North Carolina. Yet some persons complain of our book as dear.

How suggestive is all this "Wilmington Subscriber's" fretfulness! He has no word of encouragement or sympathy for the labors and sacrifices of patriotism, but is brimful of peevish wrath at an alleged want of taste in the *outside adornments* of the book!! "Oh my country!" Where would be your public works if such a spirit were universal? "Every man for himself, and the de'il take the hindmost."

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*A Bill to alter the Usury Laws.*—Mr. McKoy of Sampson. Legalizes 10 per cent. interest. In case of written agreement for the payment of larger interest, the claimants only to recover 10 per cent. In case of no written agreement 6 per cent. to be the highest rate. Repeals all existing laws on the subject.

Another bill upon the same subject, introduced by Mr. Williams of Caswell, repeals the present law, and enacts "That upon all contracts for loan of any moneys, wares, merchandise, or commodities, whatsoever, the rate of interest to be charged, shall be six dollars by way of discount, or interest, for the forbearance of $100 for one year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time. That any person suing or warranting upon any bond, promissory note, open or liquidated account, or assurance of any kind, shall recover only at the rate of six dollars for the forbearance of $100 for one year."

A Bill to Increase the Sinking Fund.—Mr. Bledsoe of Wake. Requires the Treasurer, on or before Oct. 10 each year, to pay to the order of the Sinking Fund Commissioners $150,000, *including* such sums as are already subject to their order. At present the State's dividends from the Raleigh & Gaston, and N. C. Railroads, all plank Roads, and from all its future investments in Internal Improvements are pledged to the Fund. So far, we believe, the Raleigh & Gaston Road only has paid anything to it—about $60,000.

A Bill to establish a Homestead Freehold.—Mr. McDonald of Moore and Montgomery.—Upon the petition of any free white citizen, seized of lands, the court to direct the summons of a justice and three freeholders, who shall, upon oath, allot a Homestead free-hold, to be exempt from execution for any cause of action arising after Jan'y 1 1860, except debt for the purchase of the freehold. The freehold once laid off, a husband cannot dispose of it without his wife's consent. It must not exceed fifty acres of land nor $300 in value. When laid off in town, in no case to exceed the dwelling house and lot.

Yadkin and Pee Dee Rivers.—Mr. Reeves of Surry.—All persons erecting dams, weirs, &c., on either of these rivers between the S. C. line and Patterson's Factory in Caldwell county, to leave at least 100 feet of the main channel open for navigation and fish. Existing obstructions to be removed, or altered so as to leave space as above. The violation of this law a misdemeanor, and the offender, besides indictment, to be liable for $50 per diem during the continuance of the obstruction. One-half to go to the prosecutor, the other to the Common School Fund.

Compensation to Justices taking Tax Lists.—Mr. Leach of Johnston. Adds the following clause to the present provisions on the subject: "That the said Justices shall be allowed a compensation, not exceeding three dollars a day, for said services, to be determined by the several courts at the term to which said Justices shall make return of their list of taxables."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from the Standard of Tuesday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Worth offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee of five—two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House—to examine into and report upon the financial condition and general management of the North Carolina Railroad company. He had no design to cast censure, or expectation of making any exposure of irregularities. He desired merely to have light on the matter of the N. C. R. R. The company had been in full operation now for some time, and had made no dividend yet.

The resolution, amended so as to provide for a committee of examination for each road in which the State is interested, was adopted in both Houses.

Mr. McDonald, a resolution instructing the committee on finance to enquire into the expediency of taxing peddlers of spiritous liquors, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to repeal the 5th and 6th sections of the 90th chap. Revised Code. Mr. B. explained that the object was to remedy an injustice, in guardians investing the property of wards in State bonds, which were frequently purchased at depreciated value and paid over at par.

A Bill to pay Justices for taking the tax lists was amended so as to make the compensation discretionary with the County Court. Passed its 2d reading.

The resolution concerning the distribution of the revised code also passed its second reading.

The bill to repeal the 37th sec. 61 chap. Rev. Code, prohibiting the building of canals, roads, &c., without authority of the Legislature, was now put upon its second reading.

Messrs. Ashe, Edney, Houston, and Bledsoe spoke against it, as calculated to build up Virginia and South Carolina at the expense of North Carolina Towns and Railroads, and to damage the interests of private stockholders, who had invested in our roads upon the faith of the State's protection.

Messrs. Davidson, McDonald and Brown were in favor of the bill. Mr. Davidson had consulted the gentlemen connected with the revisal, and none of them could tell how the section ever came into the chapter. He was in favor of free trade in railroads, and he considered it the duty of every man to strike out the section. Mr. Brown thought there was a great civil right involved which no man could disregard. He was opposed to the whole protective system and thought the present law after the fashion of the Chinese exclusive policy. Mr. McDonald considered that the act as it stood at present struck at the rights of the citizen. He, too, was in favor of free trade in railroads.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. McKay introduced a resolution, giving authority to the clerk of the House to distribute printed documents to newspapers.

The bill for removing obstructions to fish and navigation from the Pee Dee and Yadkin was opposed by Mr. Walser, who stated that there was mill property on the river to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars, which would be utterly destroyed if this bill passed in its present shape. He opposed it, as destroying property without paying for it. He was willing to do justice to all interests, and proposed some amendments to the bill.

Mr. Reeves was not willing to pay damages to people for removing what he contended was a usurpation. The freedom of navigation he claimed as a matter of justice and right. He advocated the law rights of forty thousand citizens, and he trusted the House would not refuse redress. To accept the amendments would be to destroy the bill. He said the navigation of the Yadkin river was an important object; it would enable his people to bring their produce down to the N. C. railroad, and thus advance the interests of that important State work. His county produces 200,000 lbs. of tobacco every year, the transportation of which was prevented by the dams in question.

Mr. Walser said if it was possible for small craft to pass down the river he would vote for the bill. A boat had done so 20 years ago, and the experiment had not been repeated since. He said the bill destroyed more property than the value of all the fish that ever passed up the river.

Mr. Morehead considered the bill of much importance. The river ought to be made navigable to Wilksboro, which would bring down a vast amount of produce and make available a large water power. He thought it possible to facilitate navigation on the Yadkin at a moderate expense. The amount of produce to be transported would not justify locks and dams, but it might be effected by sluice and batteaux navigation for forty thousand dollars to Wilkesboro. He hoped it would not be passed in its present shape as he wished to make the Yadkin navigable without destroying valuable property. The bill was recommitted to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Moore, of Chatham, offered a preamble and joint resolution, stating that the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers has been pronounced by the most eminent and scientific men perfectly practicable, and admirably adapted to slack water navigation; which, if completed in a permanent manner, would be better calculated to convey the produce of that region to tide water at a cheaper rate than any other mode of transportation. And as the General Government has been induced to order a corps of Government Engineers to examine and report as to the expediency of selecting that locality as the site of a National Foundry, therefore,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, a joint select committee of five members be appointed to examine and report to this General Assembly the condition of the works upon Deep river, and whether it be not for the best interest of the State to complete said works in a permanent manner. Adopted.

Mr. Simpson, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Shaw, to prevent horse stealing. [This provides whipping for the first, branding on the forehead for the second, and death for the third offence.]

Mr. Barbee, to amend an act concerning Harnett county.

Mr. Byrd, to modify the criminal law, and relieve Grand Jurors in certain cases. [It releases Grand Jurors from presenting breaches of the peace, riots, &c., where no damage is done or weapon used.]

The joint resolution [Mr. Gilmore's in our last] relative to the navy commission appointed to examine Deep River Coalfields, passed its third reading.

From our Reporter.—Tuesday.

Mr. Jones, of Craven, introduced a bill to extend the power and duty of registers.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to establish an 8th Judicial Circuit. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benbury, a bill to create a Military and Scientific Academy. Leaves it to a commission to be appointed by the Governor to select location.

Mr. Dortch, a bill to increase fees of sheriffs—allows them a commission on moneys collected under a Justice's execution.

An animated discussion sprang up on the bill to create a Mechanic's Lien Law. Messrs. Kerr, Caldwell of Guilford, Tod R. Caldwell, Dortch and Bridgers, engaged in it. The bill was rejected, it being by a very large majority indefinitely postponed.

A bill to allow Solicitors to administer the oath in private to Grand Jury witnesses was rejected after a few remarks

A bill to alter the mode of paying members of General Assembly was rejected. Also a resolution to provide the public press with printed documents.

C. H. Wiley re-elected Common School Superintendent. R. P. Waring was a candidate against him, but as the Dems. did not caucus he got but 9 votes. Mr. Wiley 105 in the House.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Steele, instructing the Int. Imp. committee to enquire into the expediency of offering the various Railroad Companies in which the State is interested, amended charters, giving the individual Stockholders controlling power in the management of their works. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the term of the Supreme Court at Morganton; and on motion of Mr. Edney, at Raleigh.

Mr. Gilmore introduced a bill assenting to the purchase, if needed, of a site for a National Foundry on Deep River.

Mr. Steele, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill to establish the system of free banking.

Mr. Walkup a bill requiring Justices of the Peace to keep a record of their magisterial business, and providing for the payment of fees for their labors.

A bill to amend charter of Bank of Cape Fear was introduced.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad.

The bill to provide for the election of Clerks and Masters by the people, was rejected on second reading. The bill to abolish or establish Jury Trials in County Courts, was laid on table for the present. The bill to pay Justices of the Peace for taking tax lists passed its third reading.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1.

In the House, to-day, most of the time was taken up in discussions. Mr. Benbury from the committee on Privileges and Elections reported sustaining charges against E. G. Haywood, W. A. Moore and W. P. Taylor—the latter in part only; and not sustained against W. H. A. Speer, J. I. Scales, S. E. Williams and H. H. Brummell. A resolution to declare Mr. Haywood's seat vacant produced some discussion and was made the order for Tuesday next.

No bills of much importance were introduced. Mr. Costner, introduced a bill to pay witnesses for attendance on Jutsice's trials.

Mr. Kirby, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Branch Railroad, from some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Road to Fayetteville.

A bill was passed its three readings to distribute the Revised Code to all Justices of the Peace who have not received a copy.

The bill to create Alleghany county was debated and laid over till to-morrow.

The case of Mr. W. A. Moore is the special order for Friday.

In the Senate, to-day, the special order was postponed on account of the illness of Hon. Bedford Brown—it being the principle contained in the Danville connection.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington, 4 per cent. See advertisement.

Mrs. L. S. Sigourney furnished fifty poor families with turkeys or fowls, and pumpkin pies of the best quality, too, for a Thanksgiving dinner.

DIED,

In Darlington, S. C., of bilious fever, on the 9th of November, ROBERT CAMPBELL WOODWARD, formerly of Raleigh, aged 19.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec'r 1.

Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON—Gents: I believe some men carry their luck and romance with them. Dozing snugly in the stage between Myatt's and Jones's, I heard a smash, and jumped out of the stage and found some malicious villain had uncovered the bridge. The horses had dodged back and jumped over the embankment, and got behind the stage. Fortunately the tongue of the stage snapped off, otherwise we would all have been upset and damaged. It presented rather a dreary prospect; mud knee-deep, quite dark, no tools, four horses but nothing to hitch them to. At a glance I discovered the stage could not reach Raleigh, 12 miles distant, before 12 o'clock. In an instant I became a pedestrian, and marched on solitary and alone, through mud and mire and sand and clay, half leg deep, reached Raleigh in time for breakfast, and was present at the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday. On looking around in the House I discovered many new faces, and some with whom I had been familiar for many long years,—a pen and ink portrait of whom I may attempt to sketch. Very little discussion has as yet taken place in the House. Tuesday was an exception to the rule; quite an animated discussion sprung up on a bill introduced by Mr. Dortch, extending the benefits of the *Lien* Law so as to protect house carpenters to the extent of their claim. Mr. Kerr opposed the bill—he was opposed to class legislation, and considered all innovations on the common law as dangerous, unless made with caution and proper safeguards, and saw no reason why a carpenter should be protected more than a plasterer or other mechanic.

Mr. Dortch thought the law necessary. A silversmith had a lien on the watch, a tailor on the garment, a hotel keeper on baggage, a blacksmith on the horse for the price of shoeing. He had known of cases where carpenters were bankrupted by building houses for men who seemed to be solvent but were in fact insolvent at the time.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Jones of Craven, D. F. Caldwell and Tod R. Caldwell.

The House being of opinion that house carpenters are not entitled to special protection, rejected the bill.

Nothing of an exciting or interesting character occurred in the Senate.

To-day quite an interesting debate of a few minutes occurred between Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and Mr. Bledsoe, Senator from Wake, on the subject of taxation. The measure was laid on the table, so that it is unnecessary to state the contents of the Bill. The style of these two Senators is quite dissimilar.

Bledsoe is rapid, energetic and to the point, and makes some strong home thrusts. Steele is logical and inductive, and whilst apparently wandering for an instant, he comes back to the main point with increased power and force as the result of his illustrations.

He is exceedingly cool in debate, if ever roused he possesses the tact to disguise it, and so passes for an imperturbable man, except among those who know him, and they know that both earnestness and zeal lie at the bottom.

In the House quite a spirited debate took place between Benbury, of Tyrrell, and Haywood of Wake. Haywood is formal and stately; his style of elocution is dignified and imposing. He will have need of all his talents and genius to convince the House he is entitled to his seat whilst holding the office of Clerk and Master for Wake.

Benbury is fiery and impetuous, and has improved as a Debater within the past two years. This debate sprung up out of a misunderstanding, which when discovered took from it all that seemed personal.

In the Federal Court, a case against James L. Lee, for abstracting money from the Post Office in Elizabeth City, four years ago, was tried some time since, the jury did not agree and were discharged. It was tried again to-day.

After the evidence was detailed, the case for the prisoner was opened by John Pool, Esq., in a speech of much power. Mr. Pool is a finished scholar, polished gentleman, and accomplished orator. He is calm and collected in his bearing, and possessed of a graceful person and a style of elocution that is peculiarly winning and attractive. Solicitor Dick appeared for the U. S. Mr. Dick is more fluent and able than I had been led to suppose, and made a very vigorous prosecution. Mr Dick was followed by the Hon George E. Badger for the prisoner. Mr B. is too well known to admit of my speaking of his style.

The Jury was out half an hour and brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Judge Biggs presides with patience and ability. He is a man of great industry, a good lawyer, and will make an excellent Judge. His charge was impartial, giving the prisoner the benefit of all doubts.

THE RICHMOND FAIR

Messrs. Editors:—The Fourth annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society was held at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It was largely attended by the citizens of Richmond and Robeson, and passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. The members of the society, and especially the officers, were highly gratified at its success, and are encouraged to look forward with bright hopes to the Fair of next year. The contributions, by a rule of the Society, were confined to such articles only as were made or produced within the past year, which caused them to be less in number than at the previous fair, but this deficiency was made up by their superior quality and better selection.

Floral Hall formed the centre of attraction, and it richly merited this honor. Quilts seemed to predominate, and they were indeed beautiful; next in number, were handsome counterpanes, blankets and spreads; these, together with mill fabrics, domestic goods generally, and a great variety of fancy needle work, paintings, &c., made this part of the exhibition complete. The variety and beauty of the work in this department convinced me that the ladies of Richmond know how to work, and that their industry, taste and skill are truly commendable and patriotic.

In the Farmer's Department were very fine specimens of corn, sweet potatoes, turnips, beets, coleworts, bacon hams, apples, and a variety of other things.

The annual address was delivered on Thursday by John W. Leak, Esq., of Richmond Co., an intelligent and successful farmer, who proved himself to be eminently qualified to instruct others in agricultural pursuits. His speech abounded in interesting facts and statements with regard to the farm, its management and improvement, and met with the hearty approbation of the large and attentive audience present. Every farmer present, I think, must have felt, after hearing this speech, that he ought to turn over a new leaf in the improvement of his farm.

At the conclusion of the speech, the list of premiums was read by Mr. Livingston, the Secretary of the Society. The best yield of Corn on one acre was 48 bushels; best on 50 acres 17 1-5 per acre. Miss C. McLauchlin had the best acre of Wheat, 13½ bushels, and also the best apples. J. C. McEachin was the largest exhibitor in the live stock department; Dr. Patterson the largest exhibitor generally; Mrs. Dr. Patterson the largest in the ladies department; Miss E. McLauchlin the handsomest painting; Miss S. Livingston, moss landscape, very pretty. Dr. O. P. Luther the best trotting horse, time 3 40.

Among the curiosities on exhibition was a bachelor quilt of singular construction; it was the work of several ladies, each contributing one square with her name upon it. The quilt being thus completed, presented a variety of colors and figures, farming an emblem I suppose of a poor lone bachelor's life. By the by, I was told bachelors were numerous in that region, and I don't see why they should be, for I saw at least twenty dozen handsome ladies at the fair, and I felt confident they would all make good wives.

TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives the following account of the first Christian service observed in Japan for a hundred years or more:

SIMODA, (JAPAN,) August 15, 1858.

Townsend Harris, Esq., United States Consul General for Japan, after long-continued and most judicious efforts, a short time since succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Government of Japan, opening new ports to American commerce, and securing new privileges to Americans visiting Japan or permanently settled there. More than all, and better than all, the treaty provides that Americans may practice their religion, and promulgate it throughout the empire, and erect churches wherever they please, the two imperial cities, Miako and Jeddo, not excepted.

It was desired by Mr. Harris, himself a highly exemplary Christian gentleman, and cordially approved by our Commodore, that, upon the signing of the treaty and our return to Simoda, this great and unexpected event should be religiously celebrated by holding public worship in his house on the following Sabbath. As the frigate Mississippi was in port, as well as the Powhatan, the number of men on board both ships was nearly nine hundred—enough to make a very considerable congregation—most of whom were desirous to attend the services.

Sunday, August 1st, 1858, Commodore Tatnall and Captain Pearson and Capt. Nicholson leading the way, the boats put off, and soon the party, marching through the streets amidst crowds of wondering but respectful and quiet natives, reached the Consul's house, in which some were seated in chairs, some on sofas, some on boxes and benches, but the most on the floors covered with soft mats.

It added great interest to the occasion to remember that Christianity had been expelled from these islands for nearly two centuries and a half, the fatal edict against it having been promulgated in the year 1620, the very year when the Pilgrims carried it to the New World, when they and it were expelled from the Old; and now their descendants were bringing it back, and replanting it in these islands, so far from their home. Besides this, it was the first celebration of Protestant worship since the Empire of Japan was known to the civilized world. Exclusive of the devotional portion, the services were as follows:

In the first place, the reading of the first chapter of Romans, descriptive of the character of that heathenism which by its idols literally stared us in the face as we engaged in Christian worship.

The familiar and charming hymn followed, beginning. "Welcome, sweet day of rest," which awoke not only the spirit of devotion, but all the sweet memories of home, the family, the Sabbath, and the church, though, unhappily for the depth of the impression, it was midnight there while midday here; and thus we could not, in imagination even, be "going up to the house of God in company." "From Greenland's icy mountains" very naturally followed, and with great effect, while the services were concluded with the grand and prophetic doxology in grand Old Hundred: "From all who dwell below the skies," sung by the entire congregation standing.

The sermon from I. Thessalonians, i, 9, 10, was designed to illustrate by historical facts the power of the Gospel in the first ages of Christianity, in overthrowing idolatry in Greece, in Rome, and throughout the world; and then to account for its temporary defeat in these charming islands, and this great empire, by a condensed narration of the introduction of the Gospel by the Portuguese, about the year 1545, and its final expulsion in 1620, partly on account of the quarrels and mutual criminations of the Portuguese and Spanish merchants trading here, but mainly by means of the rivalries and intrigues of the Catholic missionaries of different orders, the Jesuits, the Franciscans, and Dominicans, who not only were found interfering with the affairs of State, but brought the heaviest accusations against each other before the Pagan Emperor himself.

It added a strong interest to the occasion to look around and remember that the very place in which we were worshipping the true God, and teaching the way of salvation through the Cross, and singing these sweet hymns to tunes as sweet, was but lately a heathen temple, from which our worthy Consul General had expelled the monster idols, a row of which, cut in stone, and hideous and disgusting in form, was planted along the walls in front and at one end of the house, which grinned horribly upon us for trenching on their ground and casting out the old devils most discourteously as well as irreverently. Still before them were votive offerings, and twigs of green myrtle and flowers, placed in urns filled with water, and thus kept fresh and flourishing. In such a place was the first Protestant worship celebrated in the Empire of Japan; under such circumstances was Christianity brought back to these shores after an exile of two centuries and a half.

England and France.—* * * International courtesies no less than homage like this to science and enterprise lend their mark to the peaceful promise of the day. A British steamer arrived a few days ago at Havre having on board the St. Helena funeral car of Napoleon I. It was immediately conveyed to Paris, where the ceremony of presentation to France took place, in front of the Hotel des Invalides. Sir John Burgoyne, a British General of high Crimean distinction, delivered the relic, in the name of his Queen, to Prince Napoleon, whom the Emperor had designated to receive it. The Minister of War and the Governor of the Invalides, with their staffs were present, and listened to courteous words. The British envoy was charged by his sovereign "to place at the disposal of the Emperor," he said, "the car upon which were conveyed to their first tomb the mortal remains of the illustrious founder of the Napoleon dynasty." This and other terms applied to the memory of the "dead past" are no less significant than changing the name of the Waterloo Gallery at Windsor. The French Emperor may regard them as no mere lip loyalty, but as evidence of revolutions as remarkable as those which he has effected in France itself. The reply of the Prince to the English officer is supposed to bear innate evidence of the Emperor's precise dictation. The precious relic was accepted "as a testimonial of the Queen's desire to efface the poignant recollections of St. Helena," and as a pledge of a present friendship so invaluable to the good men of the world.

Paris Cor. Nat. Int.

The Japanese Emperors.—"What did the Emperor look like?" one of us asked. "Quite a fine looking man, with a soft voice and pleasant smile. I suppose he is some thirty-five years old. In fact I *know* he is, for, as it is considered polite in Japan to ask one his age and how many children he has, I was, of course, polite. Poor fellow! He has what one of us would consider a miserable life. He does not leave the palace but once in two years; and then as he passes through the town every one must leave the streets and close the doors and windows of their houses. Their custom does not allow them even to look at him. This is the temporal Emperior at Yeddo, of whom I now speak; the case of the spiritual Emperor, at Miaco, is even worse, for *he never* leaves his palace. He is venerated so much that they cannot even *run the risk* of his being looked upon by the crowd."

A SPEECH FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

During a visit of Senator Crittenden to New York last week, he was waited on by several Whig associations, who delivered addresses to him, to which he responded in his usual happy style. He disclaimed emphatically any wish to be a candidate for President. The following are extracts from his speech:—

The Whig Party was a glorious party and its enemies could not assail it in such a manner as to weaken its principles. When it was the rival of the Democratic Party, it was, of course, engaged in contention with it; but, when that contention ceased, its adversaries were the loudest in its praise, and now he looked for such a glorious resurrection of the Whig Party as would restore the government of this country to its pristine principles and to its pristine virtue. That was the object of the great Whig Party, of which the lamented chieftain, Henry Clay, was the prop and head. He (the speaker) had served with him, or rather he should say, under him, in many a long and weary campaign; and, for the whole period of their political lives, except on one solitary occasion, there never was the slightest thing between them which could be called by the name of dissension; and that slight cloud was soon after happily dissipated. He looked on Mr. Clay's name and fame as all the world did—they were good. He (Mr. Crittenden) knew Mr. Clay well and could truly say that there never was a more intrepid and disinterested servant of the people than was Henry Clay. Webster and Calhoun were great names; he would not compare them. They were all the world to him, but Mr. Clay was the great favorite and champion of the Whig Party. It was to him that they looked in the time of strife; he hoped to see his principles yet prevail, and they *would* prevail if ever the nation was to be raised to the proud position which she ought to occupy.

Mr. Crittenden alluded to the agitation on a certain subject which is now going on in the country, and thought that the time had come when this great agitation for a while should cease, if for no other purpose than to give the people time to think and see to where they were drifting. He was sick of it; ay, sick of this negro question to his very heart. What was the result of it? A sectional line was almost established between the North and the South, and with that would come sectional feelings. Was that right—that we, whose fathers stood side by side, and acted together in the councils of our country, should be constantly embittered against each other? Had we received from them no other heritage than sectional divisions and sectional contentions? What mighty progress were we as a people making! Why it was enough to make one's heart swell almost to bursting to look at the mighty progress we had made, and were still making. We could get all that any people could be desirous to get, if we wished, and there was nothing to prevent the attainment of our highest desires but ourselves. He thought the people were coming rapidly to a feeling of this sort, and but for the distinction of party, the people would have wisdom sufficient to govern themselves. He believed in the principle of self-government; but with the little liberty left, and with the aid of organizations and party machinery, there was very little left for the people to do. When would the people have control of their own elections? Why, the nominations of a party convention were as binding on the people now, and they were compelled to support them as much as they were the President after the day he was chosen. He thought if men would come together and look into this matter, every difficulty would be settled, and party machinery would be broken forever; that was his sincere opinion, and unless they did this, the promises of liberty held out to the world by the founders of this Republic would all fall to the dust. He thought that this right of self-government should be restored to the people, and he believed that nothing was better for the Whigs than to initiate a movement for that end; it was the best way to go back to the Old Whig party. * * *

He had nothing to say against Mr. Buchanan, but let his government be contrasted with that of George Washington, and there was scarcely a family likeness to be observed between them. (Applause and laughter.) Let them try to get back to old principles, and let each one help to get back to them as soon as possible. The child was living to-day who would see this nation number one hundred millions of human beings. Only think of that—one hundred millions of free men in this, the most intelligent and most martial people in the world! Who could imagine such a thing! The world never yet saw anything like it. Our liberty would be the liberty of all mankind; our word would be law to all the world, and he hoped that we would be just enough to ourselves to make it a just law. And what have we to do for all this? We must preserve our Union, and the Union would preserve itself and take care of us. (Applause.)

His feeling was to support the glorious Constitution of our country, in its spirit, to make this country prosperous, and to make it exceed all others that ever existed; that was his feeling. He thanked the Association again, and assured them that he would do his best; but let him not be mistaken for a candidate, for he was not one. (laugh). He would rather be a President maker than a President; and by electing a good man to that office, cause the country to return to those first, great, grand and glorious principles, and go harmoniously to that glorious happiness which was to be its final result to us.

LAYING IT ON RATHER THICK.—The Washington Union says,—

Almost every citizen of Virginia is a thoroughly-informed politician. Nearly every citizen is independent in worldly circumstances, and but few can be found who do not subscribe to a newspaper, and make politics the staple of thought, study, and conversation. Virginia exerts too a very large influence upon the politics of the Union, and her democracy very naturally feel great pride of opinion, and regard with particular interest the course of political events. The action of the democratic party is, moreover, the action of the State, a democratic nomination being equivalent to the election of a State officer; and, in nine counties out of ten, the action of a county organization being equivalent to the action of the people of the county."

The Population of Cincinnati.—Mr. Charles Cist estimates the population of Cincinnati at nearly 250,000. He says:

From 1830 to 1840 we nearly doubled our population. Our increase from 1840 to 1850 was 150 per cent., assuming that the census of 1850 was correctly taken. The census of 1860 will more than double our population of 1850, and our population even now is more than fourfold that of 1840.

Once upon a time a Frenchman taunted an Englishman with being nationally deficient in the inventive faculty. "Your nation," says the Gascon, "has no imagination. We invent, while you can do nothing but improve." The Englishman curtly answered, "Perhaps you are right. Take the shirt, for example. You invented the collar; we improved it, by adding the body and sleeves."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

In addition to the report furnished by our correspondent, we glean the following items of occurrences on Tuesday and Wednesday from the Standard.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Simpson offered a resolution that the committee on finance enquire into the expediency of repealing the law taxing marriage licenses.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, a series of resolutions on the currency. (They advocate further restrictions upon banking institutions, provide means to make them responsible to the note holders, require publication of their affairs quarterly, in favor of the prohibition of notes under the value of five dollars, oppose all basis for banking operations except coin or money, and oppose all connection of the State with banking schemes except for a surplus or revenue or her school fund, and then only to the extent of one-third of the capital stock.]

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Gorrell, a bill to aid in the circulation of small silver coin in the State.

Mr. Edney, a bill to erect a new county by the name of Clingman. And Mr. Battle, a bill for a new county named Dobbin.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to create the office of State Engineer, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bledsoe's bill to change the bases of county revenue, was put upon its passage, and Mr. B. spoke in its favor. He said it was introduced to remedy the injustice and inequality of the present law. He thought every species of property should be embraced. The taxes should fall upon property generally, not solely upon the owners of land and slaves. He proceeded to cite examples of its inequality—$1000 invested in land paying $1, while $1000 invested in negroes was charged but 15 cents. This he considered unequal, unfair, unjust. Mr. B. also drew attention to the money invested in bank stock, railroads, &c., and compared the burdens on it and on that invested in land. He insisted that as all property claimed the same protection of the law, all property should be made to bear its equal share in the expenses of the law.

Mr. Steele, in reply, said that one species of property would not bear as much taxation as others, and ought not. He agreed with the gentleman that for the common protection of property, all property should be made to bear an equal share of the burden—as a general rule. But there was a necessity for discrimination which had always been admitted in the federal tariff; and he proceeded to illustrate this. He alluded to the fact of the Legislature limiting the profits on certain property; and he contended that it would be unfair to burden those species of property to the same amount as you would unrestricted property. Mr. Bledsoe's policy, he regarded as calculated to drive money out of the State—the policy had already been to drive millions off. Add additional burdens, and you will get no revenue at all from these moneyed interests, as you will drive them out of the State. Land and polls did not bear the entire burden of taxation—he instanced money at interest. He thought special protection should be extended over those who were too weak, numerically, to protect themselves. There was a disposition to impose unequal burdens on this class. He believed every man ought to bear his share; but he asked the Senate to be careful how they put power in the hands of the most irresponsible class of men in the world. He did not care how pure they were, he would like to see the justices of the peace on a level with other men, where they might be responsible.

Mr Gorrell said that if the State would levy equal taxes on property, he would be in favor of this bill; but as the law stood he was opposed to it. He had no dread of magistrates. He objected to the present revenue bill—it appeared like an arrangement to tax land and negroes too low. He contrasted the tax of 15 cents per $100 valuation of land and 5 cents on the same amount invested in negroes, with 24 cents on bank stock, &c., &c. This discrimination in State taxes was unfair; and he considered it unfair to give courts power to put heavier taxes upon this property already discriminated against. He was opposed to the change.

After further remarks by Messrs. Bledsoe and Edney, the bill was tabled.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec'r 2, 1858.

Last night, ex-Minister Jno. H. Wheeler lectured in the Commons Hall to a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. His theme was Nicaragua, its climate, fruits, laws and wars, and the part he bore in the campaigns during the career of Walker, whilst he was there as U. S. Minister. The lecture was listened to with profound attention; his description of the balmy air and tropical vines and fruits was really beautiful, marred only occasionally by a misplaced word. In two-thirds of the lecture I was deeply interested; in the other third, which was devoted to "manifest destiny," "fillibusterism" and glorification of Walker, I was pleased to ascertain that my sentiments of disapprobation were generally concurred in. Col. Wheeler is in advance of North Carolina as a "fillibuster," and I am proud to record the fact to the credit of the Old North State.

To-day your Coal-fields Road came up in the Senate. All the amendments proposed by the committee on internal improvements were adopted, and the bill being on its second reading, your Senator, Maj. John T. Gilmore, made an able, eloquent and effective speech. Mr. Gilmore took the Senate by surprise: hitherto, he has said nothing, and no one knew what he could or would say. His speech is praised on all hands, both for matter and manner, and is characterized as the best speech of the session. The Senator presented all the strong arguments, and so skilfully blended facts and figures with an easy and graceful elocution, as to extort praise from all parties.

He was followed by Mr. A. R. McDonald, Senator from Moore and Montgomery, in a speech of great power and force—a speech that does the Senator much honor, and one that placed the claims of the road on its true basis—the elevation of the State.

After this speech, a proposition was made to lay over the matter until Tuesday next, which was adopted.

In the House of Commons your bill came up on the amendments of the committee on internal improvement, which, after an interesting and eloquent discussion, in which Gov. Morehead, Messrs. Bridgers of Edgecombe, Williams of Caswell, Kerr of Caswell, and McKay of Cumberland, all participated, the amendments were stricken out and the bill came up in its original form.

Mr. McKay took the floor, and for an hour and a half enchained the attention of the House. In his exordium he was truly eloquent, and stirred up all the patriotic feelings of the House in behalf of the honor, glory and prosperity of the State. Then with a strong array of figures, statistics and calculations, convinced the House, as I believe, that the bill ought to pass. It was a proud day for Cumberland in the Legislative history of the State: one son was commanding the undivided attention of the Senate, whilst another, equally eloquent and powerful, was engaging the attention and interest of the House, and both speaking on the same subject. And whilst so speaking, no one was going from one House to the other, to ascertain what was going on.

On the conclusion of Mr. McKay's speech, an amendment was introduced by Mr. Stephens of Columbus, to make the property of individual stockholders liable; which, at the request of Mr. Fagg of Madison, was withdrawn; when he intimated that the bill should lie over till the 13th, to give others an opportunity to bring up their schemes. Pending this, a motion was carried to adjourn; so that your bill comes up again in the House to-morrow.

Hon. W. Winslow is still here. Hon. Burton Craige arrived to-day. Both will leave, I presume, in the morning for Washington.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3

In the Commons, to-day, the question coming up on the Bill whether Mr. Moore of Martin, (who will not be 21 till some time in January next,) was entitled to his seat; Mr. Moore, a pale visaged young man in feeble health, but with an eye and brow indicative of genius, rose, and frankly admitted he was not 21 years old, that he had so stated in every precinct in his county; his constituents knew the fact, and yet out of 600 votes he had received 570. He claimed that he was here, not as his own representative, but as the representative of his people, who were 21 years old when they voted: that the precedents of this body were in his favor: that Wm. R King, Bedford Brown, Edmund F. Lilly, Mr. Harris, and others, had been permitted to take and retain their seats whilst under 21 years, and one of them after deliberation by the House, which resolved in accordance with the right he claimed. He maintained that there was no age prescribed in the Constitution. He made a very modest, able speech, and his manner and appearance pleaded loudly in his behalf.

Mr. Smith of Hertford differed with the gentleman, and contended that if his doctrine was right, a free negro, who is not allowed to vote at the polls, would have a right to be a representative of white people in this House. He maintained that the representative was bound to have all the qualifications prescribed for the voter, and the additional ones required, such as owning property, &c., and whilst no age is named for representative, yet the fundamental law for the voter is the basis, and includes representatives within its rule. If one who is 20 can be admitted, why not one who is 10, and if so, if he has a father or guardian to whom he owes obedience, they could present obstacles to deprive the Electors of their representative. Mr. Smith made many other strong and pertinent illustrations, and in his clear logical method made a deep impression on the House.

Mr. Byrd of Yancy, stated that he had been a member of the House when the case of Harris was acted on; that the discussion had enlisted all the talents of the House, and led to an investigation of all the constitutions in the Union, and of England too. He voted for Harris then, and would vote for retaining Moore now.

Mr. Moore followed in a brief reply to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Ransom of Northampton was in favor of Moore retaining his seat. He thought that Mr. Smith had put extreme cases—cases that were not analogous. If the constitution meant to exclude minors from a seat it would have said so, as it does where Judges, Solicitors, &c. are excluded. As it was a fundamental maxim that men were capable of self-government, therefore it was left them to select their own Representatives, and whomsoever they sent should be received. The action of this House in the case of Harris was conclusive. When such men as B. F. Moore, Chas. Fisher, L. D. Henry, Gov. Graham and Michael Hoke, who were in the Legislature at the time, and had been members of the Convention that amended the Constitution, laid down the proposition that "the people are not restricted in the choice of their Representative except by such restrictions as are found in the Constitution itself," he was willing to follow in their lead. Whilst a minor could not bind himself by his own acts, yet he could be appointed an agent for another, and his acts were binding on his principal. Mr. Ransom spoke with much energy and ability, but apologised for not having had time to condense his views on the subject.

Mr. Smith thought, when our fathers declared themselves the representatives of the "freemen of North Carolina," met to form a Constitution, that they used the term "freemen" as it was understood and interpreted in the country whence they came, where it was understood to mean freemen of 21 years of age. The clause in the constitution only said "member," so that it was not an absurd illustration to say that if a minor can be a representative why not a free negro? When a minor was made an agent the principal took on himself the risk, and was responsible for his action; but, in this case, although Mr. Moore is the direct representative of Martin county, yet when he takes his seat he becomes the representative of the whole people of the State and affects public Legislation before he has attained the qualification of all other members. If admitted at 20, why not in his swaddling clothes? The precedent relied on was not conclusive, as Harris had become of age before he took his seat. If Mr Ransom's position was correct, it followed that Mr. Moore, who was not of age, and who could not aid in electing a member, could yet aid in turning Mr Haywood or Mr Taylor out of their seats.

Mr. Ransom replied, reiterating his positions with increased zeal and energy.

Mr. Moore was allowed to retain his seat by a vote of 72 to 32.

The discussion was conducted with much ability, and was listened to with marked and undivided attention.

Your Rail Road Bill was made the special business for Wednesday next. In the discussion to appoint that day, the scheme received warm commendations. The opinion is that the Bill is gaining strength—and your Representatives, both in the House and Senate, rank higher as men of talents than they did before the discussion commenced.

In the Senate, a Bill introduced by Mr. Bledsoe, to impose a tax on all subsequent Bonds issued by the State, was advocated by Mr. Bledsoe and opposed by the Hon. R. S. Donnell, who made a lucid argumentative speech, and so portrayed its effects on the credit of the State, as that it only obtained *one* vote.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 2d, 1858.

Dear Sirs:—The Coal Fields Railroad Bill was considered in both Houses to-day. In the Senate, after an able speech from your Senator, Maj. Gilmore, the Bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. I did not hear Gilmore's speech, but it is spoken of in very complimentary terms by Senators and others.

In the House, Wm. McL. McKay made an excellent speech for the Bill. I heard it, and I don't think I ever heard better or a more convincing reasons given why the State should aid the work. He made a decidedly favorable impression for the Bill, and I think it will pass to-morrow, the House having adjourned before taking the vote.

Nobody opposes the measure openly, but I think there is a disposition to make its fate depend on the success of other schemes, which ought not to be the case.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.!—The River Opened!!—Steamer Enterprise and Barges Pioneer and Perseverance en route for the Coal Fields with Merchandise and Machinery!!!—Success at Last!!!!

It is with great satisfaction that we announce to our citizens and the State at large, that on yesterday afternoon the steamer Enterprise and barges Pioneer and Perseverance left this port with merchandise and machinery for Egypt, on Deep River, and all intermediate landings above Fayetteville. The shippers were Messrs. Hathaway & Co., T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wm. Neff & Sons, T. H. McKoy & Co., Wm. K. Covell, DeRosset & Brown, Wm. H. McRary & Co., Keith & Flanner, Henry A. London, L. A. Hart, L. N. Barlow.

The indefatigable and very efficient president, Mr. Cassiday, who accompanies the Enterprise and barges to the mines this trip, informs us it is his intention to take in a full cargo of Deep River coal, direct from the mines, and land it some time next week upon the wharves of our town.—*Wil. Herald.*

[The barges above mentioned (but not the steamer) arrived here on Friday night, in tow of the steamer Rowan, of Lutterloh's line of Fayetteville boats]—OBSERVER.

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of

Jones & Sperling,

for the purpose of carrying on a general GROCERY, PROVISION and PRODUCE BUSINESS, in the stores formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street.

REUBEN JONES,
GEORGE WALTER SPERLING.

Fayetteville, Oct'r 27, 1858. 68-

NEW CASH STORE.

JONES & SPERLING beg to acquaint their friends that they have just returned from

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

where they have purchased a most

SELECTED STOCK of GOODS

Suitable for this Market.

Comprising, in part, Fancy Dress and Mourning Calicoes; English and Scotch Ginghams; Woolens; Kerseys; Linseys; Jeans; French DeLains; Fancy Robes; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Sattinetts; Tweeds; Blankets; Bedtick; Sheetings; Shirtings; Diapers; Irish Linens; Velvets; Hosiery; Elastic and Enameled Belts; Horn, Silk and Velvet Buttons; Combs; Whalebone; Toilet, Fancy and Shaving Soaps; Perfumery. 50 cases heavy and light Brogans; Water-tight and Calf-skin Boots; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of latest fashions. A most superior assortment of Beaver, Woolen, Tyger and Negro Hats; Military and Navy silk, glazed and cloth Caps, for Gents, Boys and Youths. Axes; Hatchets; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Forks; Frying Pans; Coffee Mills; Sifters; Table Cutlery; Pocket Knives in great variety; Hoop Iron; Hollow-ware; 50 kegs assort'd Nails. Monumental, Jackson, Old Rye and North Carolina Whiskey; Schiedam and Domestic Gin; French Cognac and Doms. Brandy; Apple and Peach Brandy. 100 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee. Porto Rico, Havana and Stuart's refined Sugars, in all grades; Molasses; Candles; Soaps; Starch; Powder and Shot; Tobacco; B R and K M Snuff. 50,000 Havana and domestic Segars of various brands and prices, from 70 cents to $5 a box. Ham, Bacon, Pork, Dried Beef, Fish, Salt, Butter and Lard. Light, medium and heavy weight Oak-tanned Sole Leather. A large assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware; Etc., etc., too numerous to mention. All of which we offer for sale *at the Lowest Prices for Cash.*

JONES & SPERLING.

South Side Hay Street,
At the Store formerly occupied by J. & T. Waddill.

P. S.—*Naval Stores and other Produce taken in Barter and purchased for cash.*

J. & S.

Dec'r 1. 68-

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

75 BBLS. more of that Superior "Harbine" Whiskey. Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Dec'r 1. 68-3t

SALT, FISH AND MOLASSES.

350 SACKS ALUM SALT;
100 Bbls. No 1 HERRING;
25 " MULLETS;
Molasses: Hoop and Swedes Iron;

For sale cheap, to close consignment.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Dec'r 1, 1858. 68-2tpd

Valuable Farming Land For Sale, on Cape Fear.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of Randall McMillan and wife, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 20th day of December, that Valuable FARM on the east side of Cape Fear River, now in the possession of Randall McMillan Trustee, formerly owned by David S. Williams, and adjoins the lands of Neill McDugald, John Waddill, and James M. Smith and others, above the Clarendon Bridge. Persons desiring to examine the land can do so by application to Randall McMillan. There is in the tract about 166 Acres and most of it is valuable river land. Terms of sale 6 months with interest from date. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

Nov. 20, 1858. 68-ts

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of Four per cent. payable on the 10th inst.

S. JEWETT, Cashr.

Dec. 1, 1858. 68-3t

KEROSENE OIL.

Advance in Price.

I AM now selling Kerosene Oil AT $1 75 PER GALLON, the 'Kerosene Oil Company' having advanced their price on the 10th inst.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov'r 15. 68-

TERRYS
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows: FIRST, (*and principally,*) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world. SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years. THIRD, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c., &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing. Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms.

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer & Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N. B.—Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1. 51-1tf

Sensible Remarks about Banks.—Gov. R. F. W. Allston, of South Carolina, thus briefly and sensibly referred to the banks and the banking system in South Carolina, in his annual message to the legislature. It is a relief in these times to find a Governor who believes that there is some judgment and good sense to be found in a legislative assembly:

"As to the banks, trusting to the experience and superior wisdom of members, I will not occupy you with any suggestions of my own, further than for the repeal of the usury laws, and to recommend stability and as little legislation as possible. I would willingly diminish the number of banks, when existing charters expire. But, having once chartered a bank upon a basis insuring due responsibility, I would trust its board of directors to manage the monopoly upon the recognised principles of banking, and the governing course of business, interfering not by temporary laws, harsh restrictions and penalties, believing, as I do, that the great security to the community for the faithful management of a bank is to be found in the character of the persons by whom it is administered."

An Important Reduction of the Tariff.—The State Department has succeeded in obtaining the issuance of an imperial decree of Brazil, reducing the duty on flour *thirty per cent* below the former tariff. The effect of this will largely increase the exportation of flour from the U. S. and altogether diminish the $7,000,000 balance of trade against us, for Brazilian coffee.

President's Message.—The President's Message will not be sent in advance further South than Richmond—North than New York.

A Mississippi Free Fight.—The Rankin county (Mis.) Journal tells of a free fight at the Court-house of that county. It says:

"After the trial, there was a general fight, which we are told was unequalled in point of the number engaged, by anything that has ever happened in the county. One fellow caught up a dog and beat another chap with him most soundly! Another had a coffee pot filled with whisky, with which he beat the head of his adversary! One man was stabbed, and the wounds, though severe, we learn are not likely to prove mortal. It is said at least fifty men were engaged in the row."

A Boy's Tongue Fastened to a Lamp-Post.—On Saturday morning a little fellow, about eight years old, a son of Mr Gilleau, bookseller, while playing with some other boys on North street, approached a lamp-post and carelessly applied his tongue to its gray-frosted surface, when in an instant, to the boy's own horror and utter astonishment of his playmates, he was held fast by his tongue to the post, suffering very severe pain and totally unable to help or extricate himself. Of course the boy could not speak, and could only manifest his feelings by signs with his hands. Various applications of warm tea, steam, &c. were made by the neighbors, who heard the unusual noise made by the other boys, and came to learn what was the matter; but of no avail; such was the action of the cold iron that the hold was even getting tighter. When after about ten minutes had elapsed the boy's father heard of the affair, and, hastened to his relief, he took a knife and was obliged to cut the tongue loose, leaving its skin still fast to the post, and causing the blood to flow very profusely. Immediately on his release the poor little fellow became insensible and was taken home.

London (C. W.) Press, 22d.

According to Justinian, the whole doctrine of the law is comprised in three precepts: "To live honestly, to hurt nobody, and to render to every man his due."

A SCHOOL

FOR Children will be opened on Tuesday, Dec'r 7th, at the new School House on the Centre Plank Road, opposite Mr. James Banks's residence, by Miss R. N. Tillinghast.

Dec'r 1, 1858. 68tf

NOTICE.

THERE is now in the hands of Oliver and Larkin Vestal, Ex'rs of David Vestal, dec'd, Twenty Dollars, due as a legacy under the will of said David Vestal to Jerry T. Vestal, who is not a resident of this State. He is hereby notified to come forward and receive the same. Address the undersigned at Mudlick, Chatham county, N. C.

OLIVER VESTAL, } Ex'rs.
LARKIN VESTAL, }

Nov'r 9, 1858. 69*6tpd

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale on Saturday the 18th of Dec'r next, my HOUSE and LOT at Laurinburgh. There are about 22 acres of Land in a fine state of cultivation. There is a fine young orchard, consisting of about 50 Pear Trees, 200 Apple, 200 Peach, a few Cherry, Plum and Nectarine Trees; several young vines of the Scuppernong, Flowers, Catawba, Isabella and one of the Black Hamburg Grape.

The House consists of seven rooms, with galleries and passages, is very convenient and comfortable. All the necessary out houses and a well of good water.

To a person desiring to open a store, a better opportunity does not offer. Laurinburgh is one of the Depots on the W. C. & Rutherford Rail Road. I sold here in one year over *Twenty Thousand* Dollars worth of Goods, and when the Rail Road gets into operation a much larger business can be done. No goods are kept here for sale now. Or to a person wishing to educate his children in a first class school, the place is very desirable, is within a few hundred yards of Laurinburgh High School. I will sell the place on liberal terms, to an approved purchaser. If not sold I will rent for the next year.

On the same day I will sell to the highest bidder, the balance of my crop; all my stock; two good Horses; a good milk Cow and two good Heifers; a lot of Pork; 1 Rockaway, nearly new; 1 Buggy in good repair; Farming Implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 good Cooking Stove. Terms: six months, interest from date. DAN'L C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., Nov. 25, 1858. 68-2t

STOLEN.

MY MARE WAS STOLEN from Bethlehem Church on the night of the 28th inst. She is a Bay Mare, 9 or 10 years old, and she is noted from the fact that she has a sore on the right side, under the saddle—a small wart, and is a pacer under the saddle. Any information about her will be liberally rewarded by me. She had on a saddle when she was taken that had been a fine saddle: the horn was broken off and a piece of black leather put round the horn.

JOSEPH T. MELVIN.

Bladen co., Nov. 29, 1858. 68-

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Nov'r 1. 59-tf

D. W. BOWMAN K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept. 17, 1858. 47tf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE RAILROAD BILL.—There has as yet been no vote taken to test or indicate the fate of the bill to aid the Western Railroad. In the preceding page we give three letters which give an interesting account of the discussion so far. And in a subsequent column we will place the latest news by this morning's mail.

The Standard says that Maj. Gilmore's speech "was one of the ablest and best efforts of the session, both in manner and matter, and produced a decided effect upon the Senate;" and that Mr. McKay spoke "with his accustomed fervor, ability and eloquence."

"Both the speakers (adds the Standard,) were listened to with marked attention and interest. We entertain no doubt that their array of facts and figures in behalf of the measure, will tell upon the votes of members in the two houses. Old Cumberland is fortunate in her representation in the present Legislature. Messrs. Harrington and Barbee, the other two members, though they have not addressed the House on the subject, are nevertheless working for the measure constantly, and devoting their whole energies to commend it to the attention and approval of the members of the two houses."

The Standard proposes to publish both the speeches. After the speeches of Messrs. Gilmore and McDonald in the Senate, the Standard reports as follows:

Mr. Dobson said his mind had been materially affected by the arguments of Mr. Gilmore, but he was not prepared to vote upon the question. He would like to have time for reflection and examination, and therefore moved that the bill be made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr Leach also favored the postponement. If all were true that was said by Mr. Gilmore, it would affect his vote. It might be supposed from his (Mr. L's) course the other day that he intended to apply the guillotine to all measures of this character when brought up. That was not the case however. He was for giving all a fair hearing and a fair chance.

Mr. Cherry favored the postponement. Though not prepared to state what his course would be, he might say he was favorably disposed towards the bill. He was an internal improvement man—one of the original panel.

Mr. Worth would allow full time to Senators. He and others who had examined the matter were satisfied with it, and he thought it would lose no friends by examination.

Mr. Thomas urged the friends of the bill to give gentlemen opposed to it time for examination.

Mr. Gilmore had no earthly objection to the delay. He did not desire to push the bill

Mr. Dobson's motion was then agreed to, making the bill the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

And in the Commons, on the day after Mr. McKay's speech:—

Mr. Morehead said he considered this a most important bill, which might involve the State in debt; therefore he wished for more time to investigate it. He was willing to support the bill if he did not find it objectionable upon further consideration.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell expressed the same opinion and wished the bill to lie over to Wednesday next.

Mr. Byrd moved to Wednesday week.

Mr. McKay, while unwilling to press the matter upon the Legislature, opposed the latter amendment.

Mr. Morehead considered the friends of this measure had no great claims to his support, but that would not influence his judgment on the bill. If it was calculated to advance the great interests of N. Carolina, and not involve the State, it would meet with his heartiest support.

Mr. Byrd's amendment was rejected after some remarks by Messrs. Fagg, Norwood, Badham and Masten—the latter against the postponement.

Mr. Pritchard spoke in favor of postponing the bill until the measure could be better investigated. Further discussion was accordingly postponed to Wednesday next.

LATEST.—A private letter from a friend, received to-day, says, "OUR ROAD GAINS."

HELP FROM A NEW QUARTER.—The Weldon Patriot contains a well written article in favor of the Coalfields Railroad, in which the importance of developing the vast mineral riches of the Deep River valley is ably advocated, with the conclusion that the $600,000 ought to be granted, even if the State were never to get back a dollar of either interest or principal.

Whilst we entirely concur in the opinion that the State would be a gainer by a gift of the amount, we do not expect or wish such a gift, and have no shadow of doubt that both interest and principal will be faithfully paid, at the same time that the State will be otherwise immensely enriched by increased receipts in the Treasury and by securing abundance of exchange, to say nothing of elevation of character.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE NASH.—Just before going to press we hear of the death of this venerable gentleman and upright Judge. A letter from Raleigh informs us that

"The Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at his residence in Hillsborough on Saturday morning the 4th inst. He had but just overcome a recent attack of sickness and was in fine health; had just returned from a visit to his native town, Newbern, where he was a member of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church which recently met in that place. He was born in Newbern in 1781, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1804 and 1805. Thus has passed away a link that connected the present and the past. He was a good man—an upright, learned and incorruptible Judge, whose memory posterity will do justice to."

A friend in Raleigh informs us that already they are discussing the question of who shall succeed Judge Nash. It is said that Gov. Bragg would prefer that place to a seat in the Senate. Wm. B. Rodman of Washington, and B. F. Moore of Raleigh, are also spoken of.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

In the Senate on Thursday and Friday, various unfavorable reports on bills were made from committees. Among them, against the bill to confer banking privileges on the N. C. Central Atlantic and Pacific railroad company; against legislation on the subject of public highways; against incorporating the Milton and Yanceyville Junction railroad; against the bill relative to insolvent debtors; against the bill to require magistrates to keep records of their official proceedings. An unfavorable report of a committee is generally equivalent to rejection.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Buckhorn Iron company.

Mr. Houston a bill to repeal the 3d sec. 102 chap. Rev. Code, and to increase the salaries of Superior court judges. Referred.

Mr. Battle, a bill to repeal the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th secs. 2d chap. Rev. Code. Referred.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to facilitate the collection of debts. Judiciary.

In the Commons on Friday and Saturday, bills were presented by Mr. Windley, to prevent Gipsies and vagrants from strolling through the State.

Mr. Moore, of Chatham, to charter the Alamance mining and manufacturing company.

Mr. Whitfield, concerning public roads.

Mr. Shaw, to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad company.

Mr. Holdsclaw, concerning vacant lands.

Mr. Smith, to change the time of holding the Supreme Court.

Mr. Martin, providing for hiring out free negroes, on conviction in certain cases.

Mr. Byrd, to amend 66th chap. revised code, concerning justices of the peace.

Mr. Burke, to amend revised code, chapter entitled Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Bryan, to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Mr. Haywood, to provide for the payment of a portion of the public debt.

The Judiciary committee reported against the bill to remove Jewish diabilities under the constitution.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec'r 4, 1858.

The Hon. Burton Craige, Jno. A. Gilmer and Z. B. Vance passed through the city yesterday en route for Washington. Vance is younger than I supposed; but has one of the most eagle-looking eyes I have ever seen.

In the Senate and House to-day, nothing but private bills were considered; the only one in the House that excited discussion was that for the establishment of Alleghany County, (out of Ashe county,) on which Messrs. Ferebee, Morehead, Kerr, Outlaw, and others, made speeches.

Mr. Ferebee speaks well and to the point; Outlaw is vigorous and powerful; Kerr's style of oratory your readers well remember; Morehead, who in 1840 was deemed the finest stump speaker in the State, has lost but little of his fire and energy, and certainly none of his wisdom and statesmanship.

The Democrats held a caucus last night as between Buchanan and Douglas. Buchanan was in the ascendant, with a proviso that if Douglas works well in the Democratic traces from this time forward, they will forget the past and recognize him as a Democrat. The proceedings will be published, so I shall not attempt to detail them.

Three or four gentlemen from Wilmington and Raleigh left here to-day to meet the Steamer Enterprise at Haywood. A proposition to send members to visit and report on rail roads and rivers was voted down in the Senate to-day, though the committees exist for the purpose of reporting.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Dec. 4.

I learn from the obliging Clerks of the two Houses that up to to-night 86 bills have been introduced in the Senate, against 66 up to the same date last session. In the House, 167 this session against 126 last.

In the Senate to-day very little business was done, as it is private bill day and the Speaker did not feel at liberty to break over the rule.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill to incorporate the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company.

The bill to charter the White Oak Navigation passed its 2d reading, and was laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Foy introduced a bill to amend the charter of your Western Railroad so that it shall be extended to the town of Beaufort. Mr. Stanford, a bill to incorporate Kenansville Female Academy. Mr. Ward, a bill to authorise County Court Clerks to collect statistics. Mr. Norwood, a bill to make unnecessary the use of the word "heirs" in conveying in fee simple. A resolution was introduced having in view the abolishing of the office of State Geologist.

The bill to create the county of Alleghany passed its 3d reading, yeas 58, nays 42.

A bill to provide for a Penitentiary was rejected on its 2d reading.

A discussion sprang up on the bill to create the county of Alleghany, in which Messrs. Outlaw and Ferebee made able speeches against it, and Mr. Morehead a speech in its favor which produced much merriment. The Cumberland members voted for it.

A short debate occurred upon a motion to refer back to the committee the contested seat of Mr. Taylor of Chatham. It was shown that the committee had already fully reported. No day has been set for its consideration.

The Democrats held a caucus last night to see whether they should endorse Buchanan or not, and passed a mild resolution avowing fidelity to him. I learn that Mr. Speaker Settle made an able speech in favor of Douglas. A prominent Democrat and one of the most talented of their young men, told me that he did not like to say he would not endorse Buchanan, yet he could not censure Douglas, and entered his protest against the implied censure contained in the resolution at the meeting; but, said he, that protest is not published with the resolution, therefore we all go forth to the world as impliedly opposed to Douglas.

Yours truly, EGO.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*Courts of Common Pleas.*—A bill introduced by Mr. Houston of Duplin to establish such Courts in this State. Provisions pretty much the same as Mr. Houston's bill for the same purpose which failed at the last session.

Provides for the election in every county on the first Thursday in March, and every 4 years thereafter, of a person of integrity, ability and learning in the law to be judge of the proposed Court. Voters for members of Assembly to vote in this election. Term of office 4 years. Vacancy to be filled by a majority of County Justices. To hold Court quarterly on the Tuesday after the Monday of our present County Courts. Session, ten days if necessary. To have cognizance of all matters, civil and criminal, now under the jurisdiction of County Courts: to have powers of a Justice: and of Superior Court Judge in taking acknowledgment of deeds &c.: to take privy examinations of a *feme covert:* to issue commissions to take depositions; appoint guardians, &c. &c. To be paid not less than $200 per annum, and fees of $1 each for civil actions, indictments, administration grants, and guardian appointments. May be selected from any county in the State. Appeals from Justice's judgment to this Court and from this to the *Supreme Court*. Jurors and witnesses allowed $1 per day and 3½ cents mileage. Clerk and Attorney of the County Court to be Clerk and Attorney to this. Suits may be removed from one to another County, as at present in the Superior Court.

The present County Court to meet as now, and sit for one day. To transact County business, levy taxes, &c.

County Revenue.—Mr. Bledsoe of Wake.—Amends sec. 1, ch. 28, R. C., which provides for taxation of lands and polls only, so as to require the Justices to levy a tax for County purposes on all such persons and property as are taxed by the Legislature for State purposes.

A Bill to increase the number of slave-holders, &c.—Mr. Moore of Martin.—From and after March 1 1859, every white person, competent to hold and dispose of property, to be entitled to hold and possess one negro exempt from execution except for debt contracted previously. If the negro be a woman, her issue exempt until respectively ten years old.

To Improve the Public Roads.—Mr. T. R. Caldwell of Burke.—A "Superintendent of public roads" to be appointed by the Justices of each County. To be less than 55 years old, and to be a freeholder of not less than $300 value. To appoint sub-overseers to work under his direction. To have a salary not more than $500 nor less than $100.

Clerks and Masters in Equity.—Mr. Lankford of Franklin.—Takes the appointment from the Judge, and gives the election to the people. Polls to be opened on the first Thursday in August in any year next preceding the expiration of the present term of any C. & M. E. All persons qualified to vote for Legislators entitled to vote. Term of office 4 years.

THE SAMPSON FAIR.—So much mail matter is in hand this morning that we are compelled to postpone an account of the Sampson Fair just to hand. Our correspondent was delighted with all he saw and heard. Especially was he pleased with the exhibition of stock. There were 68 horses, 78 cattle, 9 mules, 172 hogs, &c. &c.—338 animals in all. L. A. Powell had the largest yield of corn to the lowland acre, 92 bushels. J. R. Beaman, 5 acres, 75 bushels to acre. E. Peterson, 5 acres upland, 54 bushels to the acre. L. A. Powell, a pumpkin, 125 lbs. D. C. Moore, of Duplin, a hog about 800 lbs.

ROBESON COUNTY FAIR.—We are requested to correct the following errors (not ours) in the List of Premiums inserted in the Observer of Monday last:—

Best Sow and Pigs, exhibited by A. D. McNeill instead of A. D. McLean. Best Bantam Fowls, exhibited by D. C. Malloy instead of C. C. Malloy. Best specimen of Pears, (not Peas,) exhibited by D. C. McNeill.

PROLIFIC CORN.—We are indebted to Mr. Andrew Brown, of Chatham county, for a singular specimen of corn, being an ordinary sized ear with eleven other small ears surrounding it, all having well filled grains, and probably containing altogether as many grains as two or three good sized ears. It is called "North Carolina Prolific Corn."

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—The Hon. James Chesnut was elected, on the tenth ballot, Senator in Congress, in place of Judge Evans, deceased. This is regarded as a signal triumph for the conservatives, Mr. Chesnut being a moderate man, of good abilities, and his principal opponent a "fire-eater" of the most ultra stamp.

The 9th ballot stood, Chesnut 46, Adams 55, Manning 53. The 10th, Chesnut 92, Adams 54.

A GREAT MOB.—The Petersburg Express publishes a list of the delegates appointed to the Democratic Convention which met in that city on Thursday to elect a Governor—(the democratic papers say that any of their party caucus nominations is equivalent to an election, and therefore it is as well to say plainly that the Convention met to *elect* a Governor, leaving the people nothing to do but to ratify the aforesaid election.) The list fills nine columns in very small type, with three names in each line, and about 150 lines to the column. That is, about 4000 delegates. 102 counties and cities are embraced in the list. 47 others had not been heard from.

The Petersburg Express describes the Convention as the most uproarious and vulgar mob that ever assembled. Shouts, yells, hisses, groans and oaths, were common as household words. One member interrupted another who was speaking with the emphatic remark, that *"it was all a lie."* The *liar* bowed and resumed his seat. The Express says,—

"A faint conception of the proceedings of the afternoon session may be formed, if the reader will take the trouble to con over, not less than forty times, that glowing portion of Dante's beautiful poem, which gives a vivid description of Pandemonium."

Thursday and Friday the storm lasted, without any nomination. Probably one was made on Saturday.

HOW DEMOCRATS ARE MADE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce has a lively anticipation of a change in the politics of New Hampshire. A few thousand votes taken from the Republicans and added to the Democracy will, he says, throw the State again into the hands of the latter. He hopes that this change will take place by 1860, and here is his reason for the hope:—

"It is thought that Gov. Haile's unpopular appointment of the same day for Thanksgiving with the neighboring States, may induce many farmers to change their politics, for formerly they could have two or three Thanksgiving Day *markets*, and this year but one!"

STOCKS.—N. C. 6 per cents in New York 98½: Virginia 96¾. Tennessee 94¼. Missouri 90.

DEAR.—The pews in the new "Brick Church," Presbyterian, corner of 5th Avenue and 37th street, New York, were sold last week, at from $600 to $1800 each, subject to an annual rent of from $42 to $105.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY.—We are loth to suppose that the Wilmington Herald deliberately intends to misrepresent us by stating that we complained that only four persons in Wilmington became *subscribers* to Hawks's History. Yet our complaint was so plainly stated that it is difficult to suppose there could be any misunderstanding. We *did* complain, as our readers know, though perhaps the Herald's readers do not and never may know, that only four of the subscribers there (and we had a pretty long list) complied with their contract by taking the book. We complained of the *repudiation of a contract*, by which we lost heavily not only in printing the book but in paying an agent to go to Wilmington and deliver it to those who had agreed to take it. Four of the *subscribers* only, among all whom he saw, took them from our agent, and he, as we write, distinctly informs us that he heard no complaint of the binding from any of the subscribers. The only complaint was of the price, and that price was *less* than the complainants had agreed to pay. Others than subscribers had an unquestioned right to buy or not to buy as they pleased. That was their business, not ours.

As to the complaints against the publishers by the Herald, which takes up the cudgels for its correspondent, we have a few words to say. The size of the book was not regulated by the publishers. The author regulates that according to his materials and his views of propriety. We think that he has regulated it rightly. Whether so or not, however, every subscriber was distinctly informed, in the subscription paper to which he affixed his name, that the volumes would vary in size. As to the colors, some having one black and one red or one blue cloth, we can only say it is their own fault. They could have obtained any color wanted; for as the book is put up in each of the three, nothing could be easier than for the subscriber to say what he wanted and take it. For instance: when we desired to present the book to the Editors of the Herald we had no means of knowing the color they fancied. We sent them black. What would have been more easy or natural than for the Editors to have informed us politely they preferred blue? Had they done so, it would have given us much pleasure to have gratified their taste and they would have been saved the very ridiculous course of complaining of the color of a presented book.

We really do not know how to reply to a complaint that the paper is too good. The Herald does not complain of the quality of the paper in the first volume—that was all right, we suppose. But it complains that "the paper on which the second volume is printed is of *a much* SUPERIOR *quality* to that used for the first." It may be so, but they cost us just the same per ream.

The Herald, after enumerating its causes of complaint, as above, says:—

"We are pleased to see by the article in the Observer of yesterday, that there will be no cause for annoyance in this respect in future. Pity it had not been thought of sooner."

How the Editors saw this we cannot imagine. Nothing of the kind was said or intimated in the Observer.

The Herald says, "Dr. Hawks, so far, has nobly redeemed his part of the undertaking. Had the publishers fulfilled *their* part, half as well as he has his, then, we venture to say, not a murmur of complaint would have been heard from any one."

The Herald "ventures to say" a great deal; for, Dr. Hawks himself regulated the size of the volumes, and put on the "ornamental work" of which the Herald complains. The only complaints, then, for which the publishers are responsible, are, as to the price of the book, the color of the binding, and that *the paper is too good!* The price we have shown to be less than Bancroft's History, and less than the subscribers agreed to pay. The color every subscriber and purchaser could regulate for himself. As to the quality of the paper we are compelled to plead guilty.

The Herald says again: "We would rather have the volumes of uniform size, even should they cost double the money." As they cost the Editors of the Herald *nothing*, it might tax their ingenuity to say what would be double—*double nothing*. But perhaps the Herald meant "even should they cost *the publishers* double the money." This is a point upon which we beg to dissent. The books have cost the publishers enough already, without doubling it. We are convinced that this was the Herald's meaning, since in one breath it is willing that the books should cost double, and yet in the next thinks it would be "too expensive" to take off the cloth binding and put on leather, an operation which would only cost about one-fifth of the price of the books, or less than one-tenth if taken in leather in the first instance. In other words, the Herald would rather the price should be $5 50 for the 2d volume made into two volumes, (instead of $2 75 for it in one volume,) but thinks it would be "too expensive" to have it rebound in leather at a cost of 50 or 60 cents! Why the Editors could have their volume divided into two volumes, and thus make each of them the size of the first, at an expense of only a dollar. And they could then have them done in any color which might suit their "taste." We make this suggestion for their benefit, as they will see that it would save $1 75 to do this rather than to double the price. And besides, with the book thus in a shape to suit their own "taste for symmetry and neatness," at the price of only a dollar, they need not have written and printed a column in an effort to depreciate it, and to countenance repudiation of contracts.

Let no one suppose, as is likely from the Herald's statement, that the size of the *pages* in this 2d volume is different from the size of the *pages* in the 1st volume. Such is by no means the fact. The pages are alike, but the 2d volume has more pages in it than the 1st. As the Editors of the Herald are men of "taste for symmetry and neatness," we presume they would not allow a set of the Waverly Novels to deform "the arrangement of their library," for we have before us one of the volumes of that set with 710 pages in it, whilst another has but 456 pages. Or the Modern British Essayists, one volume of which has 762 pages and another 307 pages. Such differences of size in volumes of the same set are quite common, and excite no remark.

This one of the Herald's complaints reminds us of the story of the man who, like the Herald, having a "taste for symmetry and neatness in the arrangement of his library," went into a bookstore and ordered "four feet of *vollums* in blue binding, each 9 inches long by 5 wide and 2 thick, and three feet in red, 7 inches by 4½ and 1½." This story, however, is not equal to ours, for it does not go on to tell that the bookseller made his customer a present of the books, received thanks therefor, and afterwards was further rewarded with a determined effort by frivolous complaints and misrepresentations to prevent any body else from buying from the bookseller, because the books which had been *given to him* were a shade darker blue or red than suited his fastidious taste.

There is one remark in the Herald that we wish to put upon record, and see how near that paper is to being a prophet. It says that in Wilmington "hundreds may be sold through the medium of the bookstores who [which] are well supplied with it." We shall be glad to hear of it, as we must, if it should come to pass, for the "hundreds" have *yet to be bought* from us.

In conclusion we must assure the Herald that we shall take care not to inflict another "source of constant annoyance" upon it. The present annoyance was the result of a desire to give pleasure.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

DEBT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Comptroller's report to the Legislature now in session sums up the debt at $3,192,742.96.

IMPROVEMENT.—The Iredell Express has been very considerably enlarged, and is to appear in new type.

Our correspondent "A. B." will excuse the omission of his article when he sees how much we have published already on the subject.

LITERARY SUCCESS.—10,000 copies of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," a Boston book, were sold within two weeks after its publication; and 26,000 of Longfellow's new poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," were sold within a month or two.

A SHAMEFUL SLANDER.—A statement having been made recently, that a distinguished Senator in Congress had won $180,000 during one night at a notorious gambling hell in Washington city, some person started another story that the Senator in question was the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce of Maryland. This was so inconsistent with the generally received character of Mr. Pearce that the public mind was startled. We are glad to see the following authorised contradiction. The reputation of such a man as Mr. Pearce is a part of the national wealth, which every patriot should rejoice to see preserved untarnished.

The Baltimore American says,—

"*Senator Pearce.*—The story going the rounds that Senator Pearce, of Maryland, had won a large sum of money in a gambling house in Washington, is ridiculously false. All who are intimate with Senator Pearce know that he does not play cards at all, and we assert, upon authority, that he never played at any game in any gambling house in his life, either at Washington or elsewhere. The staid habits of the Senator are too well known to the people of this State to require for them any explanation of such an absurd slander, and we make this notice simply to enable such journals as have given circulation to the slander to do themselves justice by its contradiction."

A letter from Washington says,—

"In this community, where Senator Pearce is known and esteemed, the newspaper story connecting his name with some alleged gambling transaction here, would be regarded as supremely ridiculous, were it not for the infamous audacity of a rumor, without the least particle of foundation. It excites a universal sentiment of indignation, as a gross and most unpardonable outrage, since there is no man in or out of public life more wholly exempt from such an imputation, or more valued for moral worth."

Commercial Integrity.—The proverb that "honesty is the best policy" is one of the most common in the mouths of business men. It is generally quoted as a sort of excuse for giving up a chance of gain by overreaching. No doubt the proverb is true, but it is about the meanest maxim that our language affords. The man who is honest from policy will find occasions in which it may be politic to cheat. Commercial ethics should be founded upon some higher principle, and the dealings of commercial men must be regulated by nobler considerations if they would earn a reputation for integrity.—*Balt. American.*

We utterly dissent from the above. The maxim is a valuable one, and sound even according to Scripture, in which rewards or blessings for just dealing are frequently promised. Let us not attempt to break down, by denunciation or ridicule, any, even the least, of the incentives to fair dealing. They are apt enough, at best, to be disregarded. Perhaps no one of those proverbs in which so much that is wise and good is briefly compressed, has done more to keep men in the right path than this, which no man ever acted on without being the better for it, morally and socially, that "honesty is the best policy." Let every man write it upon his heart, and he will not only have a better reputation but a better heart thereby. The man who is honest from policy will inevitably become honest from conscience.

University.—The trustees of the University held their annual meeting at the Executive Office on Wednesday evening last.

Gov. Manly, the Treasurer of the Board, submitted his Annual Report, setting forth in detail not only a minute account of the receipts and disbursements of the preceding year but also a full and very satisfactory statement of the fiscal department in general, and of the means and funds of the Institution.

We were pleased to learn from his report, that under the liberal provision of the Trustees, allowing indigent young men to be admitted to all the privileges of the College free of expense, twenty-two had enjoyed this privilege during the past year.

There are eleven vacancies in the Board of Trustees to be filled by the present General Assembly.—*Ral. Standard.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 6.

BACON—	12	a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	13	a 14
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	30	a 31
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½	a 11¾	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.		a	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 50	a 0 00
Gunny,	18	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	18	a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½	a 0	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	0 70	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 37	a 5 50	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 0 55
Super.	5 25	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	5 00	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 75	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	80	a 90	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	95	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 45	a 0 50	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 75	a 0	WOOL—	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip,	2 80	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	2 30	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 25	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	41	a 0 00
PERUVIAN GUANO—					
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,				
A less quantity,	70 " "				of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. wanted; prime would command an advance on quotations.

Cotton—Manufacturers and shippers are all in the market, consequently prices are nearly up to N. Y. figures.

Corn—Finds ready market.

Flour—No change.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 4, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 80; Hard 1 75. Spirits 45. Corn 65 to 70. No other transactions.

At New York, Cotton quiet and no change in prices; Middling Uplands 12¼. Spirits very dull; small sales at 48 to 48½.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on the 30th ult., sales of 641 bales of Cotton at 9 to 11.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NEGOTIABLE NOTE for $400, drawn by Thos. B. Cowan, payable to the subscriber. The public are cautioned against trading for or using the said Note in any way whatever.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Dec'r 3, 1858. 99*3t

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Richmond county, on or about the 11th of Nov'r, a BLACK MARE MULE; both shoulders sore, and white on the belly: these are all the marks I recollect of.

Any person taking said Mule, will receive the above reward, exclusive of the charges, on addressing

CHAS. SMITH,

Bostick's Mills, N. C. Dec'r 3. 69*3t

MARRIED,

In Chatham co., on the 24th inst., at the residence of Hugh W. Peoples, Esq., by A. G. Headen, Esq., Mr. ANDREW JACKSON GOLDSTON, of Chatham county, to Miss KATE ANN RIVES, of Mississippi.

Carolinian and Raleigh papers please copy.

DIED,

In Marion District, S. C., on the 18th Nov'r, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. MARY McCORMICK. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, eminently pious, and will long live in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew her. On the 27th Nov., her bereaved husband, whose heart did trust in her, and who was in feeble health at her decease, also died. JOHN McCORMICK died in the 76th year of his age—a worthy and an esteemed citizen.—COM.

Presbyterian copy.

On the 27th ultimo, in New Hanover county, Mr. GEORGE LARKINS, aged about 90 years.

At a Regular Communication of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114 A. Y. M., held at their Hall in Lumberton, on this day Oct. 23d, A. L. 5858:

Bros. R. E. Troy, R. S. French and A. D. Brown were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of our deep sorrow at the death of our esteemed brother JOSEPH SMITH. Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered, namely:

WHEREAS, we have heard with regret of the death of our brother, Joseph Smith; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother this Lodge has lost an upright and exemplary member, and the community an honest citizen.

2d. Resolved, That while we deplore the loss our Lodge has sustained, we bow with humble submission to the will of our Supreme Grand Master, the Ruler of the universe.

3d. Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4th. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian, and a copy transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

5th. Resolved, That a page of our records be inscribed with the name and date of the death of our brother Joseph Smith, and that the same be preserved inviolate from other proceedings, as a testimonial of our respect for his memory.

A. D. BROWN, Sec'y.

MASONIC HALL, Lumberton, N. C., Oct'r 23, 1858.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Dec. 3.—Steamer Flora McDonald, with goods for Gold Hill Mining Co, Jones & Sperling, G W Sperling, Miss A Campbell, J W Sandford, A McLean, Mrs James Huske, J M Worth & Son, Welch & Weisiger, S T Hawley & Son, C W Andrews, H L Myrover & Co, Worth & Utley, Mrs M Banks, Murchison, Reid & Co, A A McKethan, G & Barnum, A J Woodward, G & L Brandt, J N Smith, J Shaw, J W Lett, J Utley, J M Vann, D G Worth, E W Willkings, T Smith, J C Smith, J D Smith, D Murphy, H A Barnes.

Lutterloh's Line. Dec'r 4.—Strs Rowan, Southerner and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for C E Leete, Jo Ottarburg, W C Troy, W McIntyre, B Rose, R W Goldston, J H Pritchett, S W Tillinghast, Fay Mills, R E Heide, J Martine, G McNeill, C D Nixon, E J Hale & Son, D & W McLaurin, S J Hinsdale, J H Pritchett, A G Thornton, Dr J F Foulkes, McNeill & Miller, F M Swan, E L Winslow.

ROCKINGHAM

Male and Female Academies.

DANIEL McINTYRE AND LADY, Principals.

Miss L. F. McLEAN, Assistant in Musical Department.

THE scholastic year of these Schools opened Oct'r 18th. The second quarter will commence on the first Monday in January, 1859.

For particulars address the Principal, or Dr. C. C. Covington, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

Nov'r 29, 1858. 69-*2m

BUFFALO ACADEMY.

T. W. COLE, PRINCIPAL.

THE exercises of this Institute will open on the first Monday of January next.

This institution is located in Moore county, N. C., in a healthy, moral and intelligent vicinity, ten miles south of Egypt and about fifteen north-east of Carthage.

Pupils will be admitted at any time during the session and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary English,	$ 7 50
Intermediate,	10 to 12 50
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics,	15 00

Board, including washing and lights, $7 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal at Buffalo P. O.

Dec'r 3. 69*4t

Presbyterian copy 4 times and forward acc't.

OIL AND PAINTS.

BLEACHED WINTER WHALE OIL;
PURE TRAIN OIL;
TANNER'S OIL;
LINSEED OIL;
WHITE LEAD AND SNOW ZINC.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

Dec. 4, 1858. 69-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th inst., at Floral College, ONE HUNDRED and NINETY ACRES of excellent LAND, Seventy-five Acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. This land is located in the County of Robeson, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Walker and Arch'd Smith, and within 1½ miles of Floral College. Terms made known at sale.

P. McEACHIN.

Dec. 3, 1858. 69*3t-pd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer at public sale, on Friday the 10th December, 1858,

2,500 Acres of Pine Land,

lying on Anderson's Creek, near Elliots Mills There is a large quantity of Timber on the land, and a large part level and good for farming purposes. Sale to take place on the premises.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 2 *1t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers a lot of eight or ten likely young Negroes, composed of

Boys, Women and Children.

If not disposed of privately before the 6th day of January next, they will on that day be put up to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber.

D. McPHATTER.

Nov'r 29, 1858. 69*3t

N. B.—For further particulars address either the subscriber or D. Johnson, at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, the undersigned, as administrator of Cornelius Shields, dec'd, will sell at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, on the 1st day of January, 1859, and on a credit of six months,

Ten Likely Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women and Children. Bond, with approved security required of purchasers.

JOHN C. JACKSON, Adm'r.

Nov'r 3. 69-*3t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th ult., his Negro Man CADE or CADER, about 45 years of age, dark though not black complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage. He had a variety of clothing and may change dress. He was raised in Wayne County, and ranaway once from his former master to Wayne, but for the last twenty years was in this neighborhood. He may have gone to South Carolina, where his former master lives. He is strong and bony. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so as to get him again.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.

Springfield, P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

Dec. 8, 1858. 69*3t

BACON! BACON!!

5000 LBS. well smoked BACON SIDES, for sale by E. F. MOORE.

Dec'r 1. 68-2t

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have formed Copartnership under the name of

GOLDSTON & FULLER,

And offer for sale a large and well selected stock of *GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, COTTON YARN, SHEETINGS, &c.*

To which they call the attention of their friends and customers generally. Store one door East of H. & E. J. Lilly.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.] [A. W. FULLER.
Nov'r 20. 65-1m

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable

STOCK OF GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

A very desirable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, JR.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 14. 54-tf

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 26, 1858. 31-

G. & L. BRANDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Trunks; Carpet Bags and Valises; Hardware; Cutlery; Crockery; Musical Instruments; Imported Havanna and Principe Segars; for sale by the Box only. A large assortment of Negro Blankets, Mackinaws, &c. &c.

Comprising in all one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay their accounts at first presentation.

Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.

G. & L. BRANDT.
South side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 18, 1858. 54-tf

THE HOUSE-KEEPER'S BLESSING,

Herrick's Patent Carpet-Sweeper,

EXHIBITED, and orders received for the same, at G. & L. BRANDT'S, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct'r 26. 58-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS received a Large and General Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *Cash*; all of which is offered at the lowest market price at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1858. 54tf

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

JAS. MARTINE still continues to manufacture every thing in the above line, at his old stand on Hay street. Job work done with despatch.

Sept 10, 1858. 45-3m

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38-

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON. Also, Western Sides and Shoulders.

C. B. COOK.
Oct 14. 54-tf

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP.

A Few Bbls excellent S. H. SYRUP. Also, prime sweet MOLASSES.

C. B. COOK.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

The Farmers and Planters', and Turner's North Carolina

ALMANACS, for 1859.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 21, 1858.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.

Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.

Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.

Nov'r 22. 65-

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 3. 34tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sun-rise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock,—carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

T. WADDILL

Has taken charge of the

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.



With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East Side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.



THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thompson's For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9-tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
May 14 1858. 11-1Y

Chronology of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1858, by D. K. Bennett. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct 21.

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented**, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever**, and all **Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

51 AND 53 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THE

NATIONAL SERIES

—OF—

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY THEM, AMONG WHICH ARE

The National School Readers, in 5 Nos., and Pronouncing Speller.

Price 25, 37½, 50, 75 cts. and $1. Speller, 25 cts. By Richard G. Parker, A. M., of Boston, and J. Madison Watson, of New York.

These are the latest reading books yet brought out, and it is confidently believed surpass all others in general plan and arrangement, beauty of illustrations and typography, character of selections, and adaptation to the wants of schools. They are already in extensive use in the Public Schools of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Newark, Lancaster, and other important places.

Davies' Revised Arithmetics and Higher Mathematics.

Prices of Arithmetics 15, 25, 45 and 75 cents.

Are daily increasing in popularity and circulation. They are regarded as the most thorough and practical of any before the public. An exceedingly valuable addition to this course has just been made in the publication of

Davies' University Algebra, Price $1 25.

An entirely new work, designed to occupy an intermediate place between the author's Elementary Algebra and Bourdon. It teaches the Science and Art of Algebra by a logical arrangement and classification of the principles in their natural order, and by illustrating their application in an extended series of carefully arranged and graded examples. It is Prof. Davies' last and best work.

Monteith and McNally's Series of Geographies,

Prices 25, 40, 60 cents., and $1.

Seem to be fast superseding all others. The plan on which they are arranged, their intrinsic merit, conciseness, beauty, and peculiar adaptation, render them great favorites with both teachers and pupils. They have been officially recommended by the Superintendents of Public Instruction of very many States, and by numerous Teachers' Associations and Institutes throughout the country, and are in successful use in a multitude of public and private Schools in every State of the Union.

Clark's Grammars, in two Nos., prices 40 and 60 cents, and Welch's Analysis, price 75 cents,

It is believed present the only true and successful method of teaching the science of the English Language. They are the Standard Text-Books in the New York, Michigan and other State Normal Schools, and in very many of the best Schools and Academies in the country.

Parker's School Philosophy, price $1,

Is regarded as the most complete, concise, and practical Class Book on that subject yet published. It is more extensively used than any other, which fully demonstrates its pre-eminent worth and superiority.

Porter's School Chemistry, price $1,

Is one of the most admirable works prepared for Schools, and requires only a limited amount of apparatus to illustrate all the experiments described.

A. S. B. & Co. have recently added many new and valuable works to their ***NATIONAL SERIES***, a full description of which will be found in their ***NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE*** just published, containing a complete description, with notices and recommendations, of all their School and Library Books.

Teachers and School Officers throughout the country are requested to send for this ***NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE***, and correspond with the Publishers in regard to any of their works they may wish to examine or introduce.

Address A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 and 53 John Street, New York.

A. S. BARNES & CO. are also publishers of the

School Teachers' Library.

	Retail price.
Northend's Teacher and Parent	$1 25
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching	1 25
Mansfield on American Education	1 25
DeTocqueville's American Institutions	1 25
Davies' Logic of Mathematics	1 25
Mayhew on Universal Education	1 25
Root on School Amusements	1 25

The above Books are sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville N. C.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51-2mO&D

DRS. BENBOW & SCOTT



HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of

DENTISTRY,

tender their professional services to this community. One or both of them may be found in their Rooms near the Market during their regular office hours for the whole year.

Since the above association has been formed, it will become necessary for the old business of Dr. B to be closed. All who owe him will please call and settle. Those having temporary sets (unpaid for) are requested to settle with cash or note.

Oct. 29. 59-

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct. 14, 1858. 54tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 93tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858 51 1ypd

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 9, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1y

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

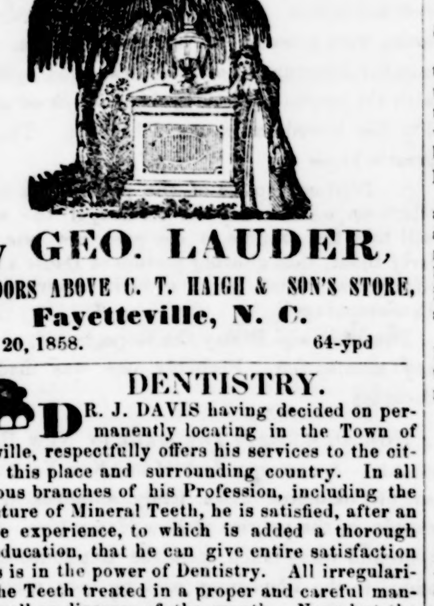
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

Marble Factory.



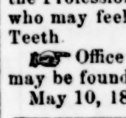
By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Winter Oats on Consignment.

100 BUS. UNMIXED WINTER OATS, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Oct'r 28. 58-

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, December 22d, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock,

CROSS CREEK FACTORY,

containing Eight Spinning Frames and Ten Sets of Cards, with willow Whipper and Picker, and all other Gearing belonging to the same, with a first rate Lathe. This lot contains Five Acres of Land, on which are all of the Out-buildings for factory purposes and a large Dwelling House and Well of excellent water in the yard. Also, ONE LOT on Ann Street, on which are Three Double Houses. Also, THREE BRICK STORES on Person Street, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot on the East, with a large Lot in the rear and commodious Warehouses.

Here is an opportunity for investing money that will pay a good per cent. on the investment. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the property by calling on the subscriber. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES KYLE, Jr.
Nov'r 20, 1858. 55-

LAND FOR SALE.

I Am desirous of selling **1600** ACRES OF LAND in the County of Robeson, two miles from Randalsville Post Office. There is on the tract a comfortable DWELLING and all necessary Out-houses, also, Saw and Grist Mill, Cotton Gin and Press. 75 acres cleared and under cultivation. All the Tract is fine farming land. No better place can be found for a Turpentine Still. To a person who wishes to make a permanent residence, this is a fine chance. Moral neighborhood; churches and schools convenient. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 18, 1858. 55tf

TO LEASE.

THE Cool Spring FAMILY RESIDENCE, with the premises and garden attached, lately occupied by Mr. T. Waddill. Apply at the Hotel.

Oct'r 2. 51-tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville. Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

HATS.

IF you want a superfine fashionable Hat, call at ***D. GEE'S HAT STORE, Green St.***

Just received—
Best quality Fash. MOLESKIN;
Latest style Fash. CASSIMERE;
Do. Flat-Brim Do.;
CABLE HAT, new style;

On hand, a good supply of my own manufacture of

SILK, FUR AND WOOL HATS,

which I offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

DAVID GEE.
Nov'r 24. 67*3t

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 ACRES, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.—Valuable Coal and Farming Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George Wilcox, dec'd, offer for sale that tract or parcel of land on Deep River, known as the WILCOX COAL LANDS. Said tract of land contains five hundred and twenty-five acres, and is very valuable for farming purposes. Coal and Iron of the best quality have been found on said land in different places.

Said Land may be purchased at private sale, by applying to the subscribers at Pittsborough, N. C., at any time between this and the 18th day of December next, at which time, if not disposed of sooner, it will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Carthage, Moore county, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Terms of sale:—one half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and ample time given for the other half, with bond and approved security, more fully specified on the day of sale.

W. A. NASH, } Ex'rs.
G. WILCOX, }
Nov'r 29. 67*3t

$50 REWARD.

FOR two Negro boys named GILES and TOM. Giles is about 26 years of age, dark complected, when walking inclines to stoop forward, quick spoken; weighs about 175 lbs., and about six feet high.

Tom is 18 years of age and as large as Giles, and walks erect, and a little brighter complected than Giles, and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. The said boys were conveyed off on the 8th November, by David Perry, a wagoner from Stanly county, N. C., of a very suspicious character. Perry is a man of dark complection, black bearded, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and weighs about 140 lbs. The above Reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of said boys in any Jail so that I get them again.

ALEXANDER McLAIN.
Alfordsville P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1858. } 66-1tsw*tf

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The Voice of Christian Life in Song; Stand Up for Jesus, a Christian Ballad; Sermon on the Mount, by D. H. Hill; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, Presbyterian volumes; Trench on the New Testament. E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1858.

HILLSBOROUGH

Military Academy.

ON JANUARY 12th, 1859, the Institution above-named, will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Captain C. C. TEW, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. GAILLARD, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geography, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the 4th week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide Instruction, Text Books, Stationery, Quarters, Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Clothing (except shirts, drawers and socks,) and Medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

☞ For further information address the undersigned, at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st; after that date at Hillsborough, N. C. C. C. TEW.

Sept 28. 53-*12t

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,

Under the Name and Style of

STEDMAN & HORNE, JUN'R,

Have associated themselves together in a general

Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,

And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Brown, Crushed and Loaf Sugar;
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Butter, Cheese, and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel, in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, } Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. } 61*3m

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NOTICE.

Likely Young Negroes Wanted.

MEN, BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS

ANY persons having such Negroes for sale, will do well to give me a call before selling elsewhere, as I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. I may be seen or addressed at Warrensville, Sampson county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.

Nov. 19. 65*2mpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, lying in the county of Robeson, on the East side of Long Swamp, adjoining the Lands of A. Leach and others. This land is well adapted to Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats—very little cleared—and well Timbered and is near the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad; those wishing to purchase said land by calling on Mr. McCormick who lives on the premises will take pleasure to exhibit it or give any information if desired; a bargain may be had if applied soon. Terms moderate—for further particulars address the subscriber, Gibson's Store, Richmond County, N. C.

A. S. McNEILL
Nov. 5, 1858. 61*6t-p't-pd.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

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Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, } EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, } Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos eowpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES of

Good Turpentine and Farming Land,

situated in Robeson county, directly on the Southern Plank Road, twelve miles from Fayetteville.

If not disposed of privately, by January 1st, it will be sold at public Auction on or about that time, of which due notice will be given.

Terms will be made easy and accommodating to the purchaser.

Address the subscriber at Montrose P. O.

NEILL SINCLAIR.
Nov'r 10, 1858. 63*7tpd

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail of Moore County, North Carolina, a Negro Man who says his name is HUGH; says he belongs to Daniel Shaw of Robeson County, North Carolina. Hugh is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, had on when committed to jail a dark frock coat and gray cotton pants. The owner of said boy is notified to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.
Nov. 11, 1858. 65*4t

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July, 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.
Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1858.

Roderick McKinnon Adm'r, vs. Charles McKinnon et. al.

Petition to make Real Estate assets.

ON motion, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively for Lauchlin McKinnon, a non resident, to be and appear at the next Term of Montgomery County Court, to be held at Troy, on the first Monday in January 1859, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in October, A. D., 1858, this 12th November, A. D., 1858.

68*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.